هكذا في الأصل

WEATHER—PARIS: Monday, possible Temp. 20-15 (68-59). Tuesday, possible LONDON: Monday, possible showers. -10 (61-50). Tuesday, variable. ROME: clear. Temp 30-14 (86-57). NEW YORK: fair. Temp. 24-15 (75-59)

IONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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9,344 ** PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1977 Established 1887

United Press International.

...ers gather outside the metal barriers set up in Bovensmilde to keep them out of the South Moluccan section of the Dutch town.

...utch Quelling of Seizures Leaves Racial Tension

...ort to Attack on Train, School ...s Seen as 'Defeat' by Premier

By Murray Seeger

..., the Netherlands, June ... sudden, explosive at... that ended the Nether... long, tortuous terrorist ...n its 20th day early yes... was a carefully planned ... by a small elite mili...ce.

... government officials unanimously to turn the ... of the long sieges by two ...f South Moluccan gun...er to the Royal Marines ...er last-minute efforts at ...ing were turned down.

... end of the marines' at... of the 13 gunmen were ... well as 2 of the 55 hos...till held in the train ... Assen and in an elemen...hool to the south. One ... was wounded, as were ...tages, one of them crit...

... was a most difficult and ...peration," Justice Minis...ries van Agt said yester...onsidering the risks in... two deaths among the ... was far from bad."

...inister said that the deci... use force after nearly ...eks of patience, while as ...s 165 hostages were in ...was made unanimously by ...cials involved. The ter... had not deliberately ... any of their hostages.

Both Mr. van Agt and Premier Joop den Uyl, who lead the country's two largest political parties, took responsibility for the decision to attack the terrorists. In The Hague, Mr. den Uyl said the decision was "a defeat for the government because the nonviolent approach failed."

'Fixed Ideas'

Dr. Dik Mulder, a government psychiatrist and authority on dealing with terrorists, who had acted as the official communicator with the gunmen since the drama began before noon on May 23, also agreed with the decision to storm the captured train and school.

He described the train gunmen as a "special group" among the many South Moluccan political factions.

"They had very fixed ideas, and they held to them very strongly," he said. "They were intelligent and well educated but limited in the broadness of their minds."

Dr. Mulder had his last contact with the train over an army field telephone shortly after noon Friday. He warned the terrorists that the government was "fixed in its point of view," that they would not be allowed to leave the country, as they demanded, with 21 South Moluccans now serving jail sentences for previous terrorist crimes.

"Think of what the result can be," the psychiatrist said as a closing message.

This veiled warning was apparently as direct as the government came to telling the terrorists that the violent attack on their stronghold was likely. The

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

UPI.

Andries van Agt, Dutch Minister of Justice at press conference.

Officials, Moluccan Leaders Meet In an Effort to Avert New Strife

ASSEN, the Netherlands, June 12 (UPI).—Dutch government and South Moluccan community leaders met for nearly five hours today to discuss how to avert racial strife after the bloody end to the terrorist seizure of a train and school.

A statement called the talks "valuable and constructive." No decisions were announced but the statement said that a number of suggestions were made toward improving relations between the Dutch and South Moluccan communities in the Netherlands.

One participant, Pieter Lokollo, the vice-president of the self-styled South Moluccan republic in exile, said: "We must keep cool heads. A bomb has fallen on the centuries-old bridge of confidence between the Netherlands and the South Moluccans."

"This bridge must now be repaired. People must be called back to peace and order."

Dutch troops, in a 10-minute dawn assault, yesterday rescued 49 hostages from the train hijacked 19 days earlier by 9 South Moluccan terrorists seeking the release of 21 colleagues jailed for earlier extremist acts.

Six terrorists were killed, two were wounded, one seriously, and a third was captured. Two hostages also were killed during the raid, and 12 hostages and two Dutch soldiers were wounded.

Dutch marines, backed by armored cars, rescued four teachers and captured four Moluccan gunmen at the elementary school in Bovensmilde. Today, in Bovensmilde, scores of flags of the Moluccan republic in exile flew at half-staff in the Moluccan section of town, which was sealed off by metal barriers to keep away hostile villagers and sightseers. Other flags were flown at full-staff as a tribute to the "freedom fighters."

There were conflicting reports from survivors about the deaths of the two hostages, a 20-year-old woman and a 40-year-old man.

Daan Peter Pot, 20, a student, first said that both were fatally hit by crossfire when they rose up despite shouts from the troops to "keep down and don't panic." But later he said "the gunmen killed the man and a marine bullet killed the woman."

Roelie Brinkman, 18, another survivor, said a terrorist killed the male hostage, ordering him to stand up and shooting him. A terrorist also shot the woman hostage in the chest, she said.

"I never thought they would kill me," Miss Brinkman said. "They always treated us well. The only time I was frightened was when they stormed the train."

Janneke Wiegers, 19, said she left her bullet-riddled coat hanging over a seat where it had been during the raid but carried away a box of tissues with two bullet holes in it as a memento.

Most Hostages at Home

Doctors at Academic Hospital in Groningen said most of the hostages were in "pleasingly good" health. Nearly all of them were allowed to return home today.

The wounded terrorist, a soldier and five hostages remained hospitalized.

Miss Brinkman said that she was on first-name terms with some of the terrorists, who had involved her in a mock hanging episode.

Early in the train seizure the terrorists made her and two male hostages stand outside for more than an hour with their hands

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

In Crucial Areas

Carter May Challenge Moscow for Influence

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 12 (NYT).—President Carter said that his "inclination" is "to aggressively challenge" the Soviet Union and other countries for influence in critical areas around the world, in a statement released yesterday by the White House.

He said that the United States should carry this challenge in peaceful fashion to countries "crucial to us now or potentially crucial" and he named Vietnam, Iraq, Somalia, Algeria, China "and even Cuba."

- "A funny thing happened to me yesterday. I was arrested." A Los Angeles Times reporter in Moscow tells of the event. Page 3.
- Soviet Union is reported ready to clash with the Carter administration on human rights. Page 3.

In the statement, made Friday to the Magazine Publishers Association, the President added: "I don't have any hesitancy in these matters."

The remarks were in an opening statement dealing with his controversial advocacy of human rights in the Soviet Union and other countries.

"We are dealing with the question of normalizing relationships with countries who have been our adversaries or even enemies in the past. This is one that is fraught with grave political consequences if they are not handled in a sensitive fashion.

"My own inclination, though, is to aggressively challenge, in a peaceful way, of course, the Soviet Union and others for influence in areas of the world that we feel are crucial to us now or potentially crucial 15 to 20 years from now.

"This includes places like Vietnam and places like Iraq and Somalia and Algeria and places like the People's Republic of China and even Cuba. I don't have any hesitancy in these matters."

He did not elaborate and then went on to talk about his efforts to form "a much tighter alliance" with "the Western democracies."

The President has exercised some restraint recently in his exhortations for improved observance of human rights in the Soviet Union and other countries.

But his latest remarks appeared to intensify the atmosphere of verbal contest with the Soviet Union.

The President was criticized sharply by name for the first time in the Soviet press last week for his outspoken stance on human rights and for his emphasis on human rights in his 93-page statement last Monday to Congress on implementation of the accord reached by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The 1975 European conference of 35 countries, including the United States, issued a joint document in Helsinki committing participants to, among other things, protection of human rights. A follow-up conference is to begin work Wednesday in Belgrade.

The Soviet Union and other European Communist countries have shown increasing concern that the Carter administration might create an atmosphere of confrontation at the Belgrade meetings by hammering on the human rights issue.

On that issue Friday, the President said: "We have had, I think, so far a very successful basic effort to arouse the consciousness of the world about basic human rights and human freedoms." He also said that, in other areas of foreign affairs, "we have been quite aggressive," and mentioned diplomatic initiatives in southern Africa, nuclear policy and the Middle East, as examples.

Noting that he had annoyed some foreign leaders with some of his initiatives and statements, he said: "We ought not to be timid about putting our best foot forward.

"I think that if we stand for something, we ought to be forceful about it. We might win some and lose some in relationships with other countries. But in general, though, I have been pleased."

Later, he expanded on his remarks about areas of challenge to say that he was "quite concerned" about tensions around the horn of Africa involving "Somalia and the Afars and Issas [Djibouti], Ethiopia, Sudan and to some degree Eritrea." He said that his administration currently was "trying to improve relationships with Somalia" and "trying to understand" the Eritrean independence movement in Ethiopia.

3 Recaptured in Tennessee

James Earl Ray and 3 Others Still at Large After Jailbreak

BRUSHY MOUNTAIN, Tenn., June 12 (AP).—James Earl Ray, the convicted killer of Dr. Martin Luther King jr., was still at large today after his escape from state prison here late Friday, but three of the six convicts who fled with him had been recaptured.

The latest to be caught, Larry Hacker, was seized in a small rural church today, four miles from the prison.

More than 175 law enforcement officials expanded their search area to 25 miles of snake-infested mountainous terrain around the fortress-like prison. That covers about 2,000 square miles, including the Tennessee communities of Wartburg, Oliver Springs and Coalfield. Authorities believed the four fugitives had split into two groups.

UPI.

James Earl Ray

In Careyville, about 20 miles northeast of the prison, police said that a car was stolen this morning from a parking lot and a change of clothing was taken from another car in an adjoining lot.

Anderson County Sheriff's Deputy J. D. Mathis said that someone broke into an automobile and stole a red shirt and a pair of black and white slacks.

"The interesting thing is they only stole clothing from the car and they left behind many dollars worth of camera equipment and jewelry," Mr. Mathis said.

Guards at the prison said that the escapees were all believed to be wearing denim jeans and workshirts.

Hacker, who had been serving a 23-year term for robbery with a deadly weapon and safecracking, is believed to be the leader of the prison break. He was flushed from a creek bed in the New River area north of the prison by sheriffs' deputies and an FBI agent.

His return meant that three of the seven fugitives who bolted a prison wall Friday night were back behind bars. One was shot while escaping and a second was captured yesterday afternoon.

Murray Henderson, the state's corrections commissioner, said speculation that authorities at the maximum-security prison helped Ray escape was "absurd, irresponsible and absolutely untrue."

"We'll make a full investigation," Mr. Henderson said. "If I'm wrong, the evidence will prove it." He said that people seemed to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Swiss Reject VAT Levy

GENEVA, June 12 (UPI).—Swiss voters rejected today a government bid to raise extra federal income by introducing the value-added tax (VAT) system common in most other West European countries.

Backed by the major political parties, with the exception of the Socialists, the bill was designed to raise an additional 2.5 billion Swiss francs ($1 billion) a year.

By a vote of 2 to 1 in most cantons, or states, the Swiss defeated the attempt for fear that the VAT would cause a general increase in consumer prices.

It would have raised the number of enterprises paying tax on products and services to 130,000 instead of the 90,000 companies currently paying a turnover sales tax.

The government warned before the vote that, if rejected, the state would have to cut other spending, including its contribution to the compulsory social security system and highway construction.

Shipments Doubled in 1976

...West Gets More Soviet Oil Than Communists

...Theodore Shabad

...YORK, June 12 (NYT).—... first time since World ... the Soviet Union last ...pped more oil to the West ... its Communist allies as ... Siberian production and ...orld prices apparently ... attractive to divert more ...ard-currency markets.

Tanker shipments of Soviet crude oil to capitalist industrial nations, mostly in Western Europe, doubled the 1975 figure while deliveries to Eastern Europe and Cuba declined slightly. If refined products are included, slightly more than half of all Soviet petroleum exports went to Western customers last year.

The trend confirms predictions by some U.S. economists, notably Arthur Wright of Purdue University, that the Soviet economy would respond to increased prices by adjusting its fuel policies and consumption patterns.

In recent years, there has been growing emphasis in the Soviet Union on nuclear and hydroelectric power and strip-mined coal for electricity generation, freeing more oil for export and for higher-value uses such as petrochemicals.

The surge also seems to go against some U.S. predictions that the Soviet Union faces an energy crisis because of dwindling oil reserves and an expected peaking of oil production.

These forecasts are not supported by the trend that emerges from a summary of last year's trade figures received from Moscow. The summary, by Vasily Klochek, planning chief of the Foreign Trade Ministry, was published in last month's issue of Foreign Trade, a monthly journal.

Oil output in the Soviet Union, which is now the world's leading producer, has been rising at an annual rate of 600,000 barrels a day in recent years, and reached an average of 10.4 million barrels last year, with one-third originating in the new West Siberian fields.

More remarkably, two-thirds of the additional oil last year was assigned to export. Close to 30 per cent, or 3 million barrels in crude oil and refined products, was shipped abroad. This made the Soviet Union the third largest exporter, after Saudi Arabia and Iran and ahead of Venezuela, Iraq, Kuwait, Nigeria and Libya.

The oil exports, combined with growing pipeline transmission of natural gas to Western Europe, further enhanced the Soviet Union's position as a supplier of fuels and energy products.

The trend appears to run counter to a forecast by the Central Intelligence Agency that output in the Soviet Union will peak within five years and it will itself become a major importer straining world supplies.

The CIA assessment has been accepted by President Carter and was an element in the administration's new energy policy that projected that world demand for oil would begin to exceed capacity in the early 1980s.

The Soviet Union's stepped-up oil exports do not seem to reflect concern that reserves might be falling and production might soon peak out. In recent years, oil has provided 40 per cent of Soviet hard-currency earnings.

According to Mr. Klochek, crude-oil exports last year were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

...Republicans ...House Held ...ady to Defect

...SHINGTON, June 12 ...—Three House Repub... reportedly have told ...er Thomas O'Neill jr. ...they want to switch to ... Democratic party, the ...ington Star reported

...ublican leaders said they ... of no such move. But ... were on the phone to ... of the more liberal GOP ...essmen, asking them if ... were the "traitors." Dem...c leaders were worried ... Mr. O'Neill's disclosure ... foil the deal.

... three Republicans ap...hed Mr. O'Neill through ... speaker's office, House ...ocratic leader Jim ...ht of Texas and top aides ...e Democratic whip, John ...emas of Indiana, the ...paper said.

...t no one would disclose ... names of the three, in...g that they had promis... keep the names con...tial.

The Day of the Personalized Home Computer Is at Hand

Will Make Breakfast, Order Groceries, Turn on Lights, Close Doors

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, June 12 (WP).—You will awaken some morning five years hence, speak a few simple instructions from your bed to your toaster, coffee pot and frying pan, and walk into the kitchen 15 minutes later to a fully prepared breakfast.

The same small computer that is wired into the walls of your house and built to recognize only your voice will turn on lights when you walk into the kitchen and turn them off when you leave. It also will turn the refrigerator off when you leave for work and turn it on before anything defrosts. Your furnace and air conditioner will respond to the same computer, driving warm or cool air into only the rooms that are occupied.

Your home computer will pay your bills and figure out your checking account balance. It will order your groceries, plan your meals and suggest recipes for dinner guests on diets or with fussy appetites. It even will open the front door for you, responding without locks and keys to the sound of your voice.

These are not mere flimsy forecasts. They are the commercial results of products already being tested.

They are at the core of what Sperry Univac scientist Earl Joseph calls the "smart machine revolution," where the people busy building bigger and faster computers finally have figured ways of making them small and cheap enough to move into the home.

"These machines are personalized; they're not big brothers," said Mr. Joseph, who is Univac's chief scientist in St. Paul, Minn., "They're friendly machines . . . They're your machines."

Now on the market is a $500 computerized wristwatch that reads its wearer's pulse. Next will be a similar watch that takes temperatures, surface skin conditions and blood-sugar levels, with a predicted price of $20.

Prisons, factories and even a few homes have doors with built-in computers that open on voice command. Airliners now have tiny computers in their wheels that sense any change in tension that suggest a skid and automatically release the wheel locks to avoid skidding.

A maker of farm equipment is testing a driverless tractor whose computer senses and follows the turns and furrows of a small test farm.

A Detroit automaker's test computer goes to work after the car is parked: Another car backing alerts the test car's computer to release the brake, start the engine and back out of the way.

Cars already are using the smart machines. General Motors Corp. this year put tiny computers in the engines of 30,000 Oldsmobile Tornados to sense things such as engine speed, coolant and air temperature and manifold pressure, then advance and retard the spark to extract the most efficiency from the gasoline.

Chrysler tried it last year and found it worked so well that this year it is in 500,000 eight-cylinder Chryslers, adding at least a mile of driving to the gallon.

Next year, Ford Motor Co. will make a six-cylinder truck engine whose computer will tell it when it can run on three cylinders (downhill) to save gasoline. About 30,000 Ford cars will get the same kind of spark timer that Chrysler and Oldsmobile already have. And 30,000 Ford cars in California will be equipped with a computer to recirculate the exhaust gases that otherwise would be air pollutants.

Mr. Joseph of Univac said that U.S. cars of the future will be equipped with radars the size of headlights to sense oncoming cars. They will also have computers to sense road conditions, car speeds and driver response, all of which will be calculated to steer the car out of the way of an impending collision.

"We'll make the system redundant so it will be fail-safe," Mr. Joseph said. "When that happens, drivers will no longer be sued if they have collisions. Whoever makes and supplies the system gets sued, just like the people who supply pacemakers that fail" to regulate the human heartbeat.

Behind all this change is the fact that computers are shrinking in size and cost at a speed unmatched in their 25-year history.

Magnetic memory devices 20 millionths of an inch wide are commonplace. Circuits even smaller are being mass produced. Computer circuitry has become so small that it is installed with the help of optical and even electron microscopes.

"We believe we can shrink things down to where circuits will be no wider across than half the wavelength of light," said IBM vice-president and chief scientist Lewin Branscomb. "We'll get to where we have thousands of circuits together on a board the size of your thumb."

Thousands of thumb-sized circuits means computers for just about anybody. Last year more than 300 shops opened in the United States which retail small computers. Estimated sales of $50 million this year are expected to reach $1 billion by 1985.

Typical is the success of Microsystems Computing, a Springfield, Va., store owned by Russell and Gloria Banks, who left their jobs less than a year ago. Sales have risen every month and will reach $60,000 this month.

Who buys their $500 computers? Cooks who start by storing recipes on the computers and end up keeping all their financial records on them. Hobbyists who play electronic games piped onto their television screens (The most popular is Star Trek, where the computer devises galactic traps for the players to escape from in electronic spaceships).

"The time is not too far off when we'll be getting our mail at home by computer," Mr. Branscomb said. "We're seeing the first beginnings of the utter involvement of the layman in computer technology."

High Prices Lead to Plunder

Rich Moluccan Spice Trade: A Delicate Political Problem

By David A. Andelman

PASSO. Moluccan Islands 12 (NYT).—For hundreds of years fragrant crops of clove, nutmeg, vanilla and copra have been produced here on land that was once known more descriptively to the West as the Spice Islands.

Some of the world's rarest and most sought-after commodities grow here, There are few soils and climates elsewhere combining the conditions that bring forth the fragrance and bouquet of these spices.

Commodity funds, buffer stocks and price stabilization plans have never made much difference here. Matheos Tuhylatu, 73, has always sold his crop to a Chinese middleman in Ambon, the commercial and political capital of the Moluccan Islands, about 30 miles away through the jungles. This is the way it has been done for generations.

Politics Involved

Lately, the increasing world demand for spices has made him a rich man by Moluccan standards. But the spice trade from the Moluccan Islands is an intricate and politically volatile business, one that the Indonesian government—the islands are part of Indonesia—is particularly sensitive about.

It involves, for instance, the whole question of separatism and independence for these islands, many of whose residents see their homeland being plundered for the sake of wealthy entrepreneurs from Indonesia's principal island of Java. It is just such an issue that is at the core of the protests of the Moluccan separatists who have taken hostages in the Netherlands, which used to control these islands.

Economic Network

There is a well connected economic network that for generations has plundered Indonesia's outer islands of their wealth, and particularly the Moluccans of their spices. It is a network controlled at the highest levels. The brother-in-law of President Suharto reportedly is a kingpin of the nation's clove trade.

Recently, the industry was plunged into disrepute when a large shipment of fragrant oils, certified by the Indonesian government, arrived in New York City and was found to be nothing more than brackish water. There are huge profits to be made from spices, and many Indonesians are getting very rich from them.

Until recently, Matheos Tuhylatu understood all this only vaguely. He knew, for instance, that his spices followed a long, circuitous route after they left his hillside farm—through the warehouses of the Chinese exporters in Ambon, by ship to Surabaya in eastern Java, where the spices are processed, and finally to the markets abroad.

Two years ago, Mr. Tuhylatu paid his first visit to Surabaya to see the plants where his spices were processed and talk to the merchants who were buying and selling them through the Ambon Chinese businessmen. It was then that he discovered the 100-per-cent markup on each kilo of nutmeg, cloves and vanilla and began to wonder if he couldn't do things better.

When he returned to Passo, he gathered a group of his fellow spice farmers and began talking about a cooperative. Perhaps, he decided, they could influence prices themselves if they gathered their spices, hired a boat and sailed straight to Ambon.

Things move slowly here, so they are still thinking about it. But in the meantime, other forces have been at work.

Higher Prices

The traditional market forces of inflation, growing world demand and shrinking production caused by a few seasons of bad weather have forced spice prices ever higher.

Five years ago, cloves were selling for about $2.50 a kilo. Last year, they were $13.50 to $15 a kilo and climbing. Last year, his 5,000 clove trees and about the same number of nutmeg trees netted Mr. Tuhylatu about $7,300 for cloves and about $3,600 for nutmeg. His hired hands, who carefully pick the matured fruit—a skilled task by local standards—earned less than $400 for all of last year.

Mr. Tuhylatu lives in a small peach-colored concrete house, with an impeccably manicured lawn, on the edge of his spice farm.

To his guests he serves a simple but delectable snack—hot tea laced with his own vanilla and homemade Dutch bread, fresh from the oven, sprinkled with nutmeg.

Financial Worries

He has invested his money wisely—a fleet of buses that ply the main highway of Ambon Island, houses in Jakarta that are rented for astronomical sums to foreign oil men and bankers.

But he is worried about prices. "Every year the government promises us they will stabilize prices." Mr. Tuhylatu said. "And they have helped us. They give us fertilizer at government rates, very cheap, and that cuts expenses. And they set a floor price on cloves. But the Chinese, they buy from us, not the government, so they set the prices."

"The prices go up and down all the time," he said. "All we really want is some way to smooth it out a bit. Last year, cloves were $15 per kilo. Now this year they are talking about $10. How can you plan with that? Our expenses do not go down. We must still pay our hands $2.50 per day. We must still buy our fertilizer.

"It's simple. If we don't get enough money, if we have a bad crop, we can't eat well. If you can't eat, you're skinny. If you're skinny, you can't work. If you can't work, your trees get skinny. And then where are you?"

Threat to Fiat Chief In Paris Said Delayed

PARIS, June 12 (Reuters).—The kidnappers of the head of Fiat-France have agreed to a second postponement of the deadline for killing him, his wife said tonight.

The kidnappers originally said they would kill Luchino Revelli-Beaumont at midnight Friday unless Fiat paid a 150-million-franc ($30 million) ransom. But the deadline was put off, first until midnight last night and then for another 24 hours until tonight.

United Press International.

Dutch policeman looking at big hole in wall in Smilde school where Dutch armed forces ran tank through wall to liberate four schoolteachers held by Moluccans.

Den Uyl Terms Attacks a Defeat

(Continued from Page 1)

terrorists replied by saying that they wanted no more contacts with Dr. Mulder or anyone else.

Two highly respected South Moluccan community leaders, a physician, Dr. Hassan Tan, and the widow of a national hero, Mrs. Josina Soumokil, said their two efforts to mediate a peaceful end of the sieges had been "a complete failure."

The terrorists stunned the government by returning to their demands for escape which had previously been dropped. They continued to insist that the government take action to secure their long-sought goal, the freeing of their native islands from Indonesia.

The officials were worried that an indefinite confinement of the remaining hostages would be dangerous to their health, and they feared the terrorists might start assassinating captives as another group of train hijackers did in the same region 18 months ago.

The officials decided the attack had to be timed to avoid besmirching the Sabbath in this strong area of the Protestant Dutch Reformed Church. Still, many observers did not expect an attack unless the terrorists turned to violence first.

Two groups of 30 marines each were given the key assignment to attack both the train and the school just after dawn yesterday. Sixty army troops were their ground support.

Trained in anti-terrorist tactics, the marines were dug into foxholes in the pasture about 300 yards from the west side of the train.

Covering Fire

They were covered by army sharpshooters in other foxholes who had been given specific assignments to try to kill as many terrorists as possible from long range. The marines charged when the marksmen had enough light to pick out their targets—at 4:54 a.m.

Augmenting the heavy covering fire, six Dutch Air Force Starfighters roared 50 yards over the top of the train in 10 crisscross sorties. They fired their afterburners in order to create a stunning roar.

The charging marines were veiled in ground fog enhanced by smoke and concussion grenades as they blew open four doors on the four-car train and clambered in with their guns blazing.

Officials said that most of the casualties were in the southernmost coach, the first-class section of the train, where the 16 remaining female passengers were held with most of the gunmen.

Two terrorists were taken to jail from the train and their wounded comrade was sent for medical treatment.

The government confirmed that one of the six dead gunmen on the train was their leader, Max Papilihia, 24, who reportedly learned terrorist tactics in Southern Yemen. The other gunmen, who were not identified, reportedly were all younger men and a young woman.

At the school in the village of Bovensmilde, the marines used their navy blue armored personnel carriers to create a distracting, stunning noise. Then they laid down covering fire and broke through a building wall.

Four teachers and their four captors walked out of the school uninjured.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

Dutch and Moluccan Leaders Seek to Avert Racial Strife

(Continued from Page 1)

bound and nooses trailing from their necks.

She said that before being blindfolded and led out of the train a hijacker painstakingly assured her she would not be hurt.

A government spokesman said that Justice Minister Andries van Agt and Culture and Social Welfare Minister Henri van Doorn took part in today's closed meeting in Utrecht.

Johanaan Manusama, the moderate president of the Moluccan republic in exile, also was invited to the meeting by the joint Dutch-Moluccan Citizens Advisory Committee to the Dutch government.

The committee was established, after a similar South Moluccan twin siege 18 months ago, to improve relations between the two communities.

After yesterday's rescue action, Moluccan militants pledged "the battle will go on." One radical group, the Free Moluccan Youth of Assen, said, "The risk of civil war is great in Holland as a result of their cowardly assaults."

Premier Joop den Uyl said: "We have only one wish now, to keep bitterness and rancor from taking the upper hand."

Mr. Manusama urged South Moluccans to "express our independence ideal in a much better way from now on."

More than a thousand Dutch residents of Bovensmilde attended a service of thanksgiving today on the town's soccer field. Mayor Pieter de Noord called for increased political understanding among the Dutch and the 102 Moluccan families in the town.

Mr. de Noord said dozens of additional policemen would stay in Bovensmilde at his request to reduce chances of trouble in what he caled a "still tense atmosphere."

Debt Study Says East Bloc Owes West $40 Billion

VIENNA, June 12 (AP).—Debts of Communist European countries in trade with the West reached about $40 billion at the end of last year and should total around $110 billion by 1980 if trends in economic relations continue, the Austrian Institute for Economic Research says.

Debts of the Soviet Union amounted to $12.5 billion, the institute said. The survey said that if the Communist countries succeeded in stabilizing their trade deficit at last year's level, the 1980 overall indebtedness, including interest due, would be about $90 billion.

But that would require Eastern countries to restrict Western imports about 7.5 per cent while increasing exports to capitalist countries by 10.5 per cent annually.

A commentator said: "In order to realize the huge trade deficit of the Communist countries, you have to imagine what they would have to export to the West free of charge at the present rate for two full years to repay their overall debts."

4 Russian Dissidents Allowed to Emigrate

MOSCOW, June 12 (UPI).—Ilya Levin, 28, Leningrad representative of Amnesty International, and three other persons have been told by Soviet authorities that they will be allowed to leave the country, Mr. Levin said yesterday.

He said the others were David Dar, a Jewish writer who recently resigned from the Writers Union, and Natalia Kazarinova, 32, an unofficial art exhibitor and her scientist husband. Mr. Levin has been denied an exit permit several times on the ground that he possessed state secrets from the time he served in the army.

150 Prisoners in Italy End Siege, Free 14

SPOLETO, Italy, June 12 (UPI).—Rebellious prisoners freed 14 prison guard hostages Friday, ending a 15-hour uprising over overcrowding at the Della Rocca jail.

The 150 rebel inmates released the hostages after prison officials promised to consider their demands for transfer to less crowded jails.

Fukuda Intends To Stay in Post If Party Loses

TOKYO, June 12.—Premier Takeo Fukuda intends to remain in office even if his ruling Liberal Democratic party fails to win a majority in an election July 10 for the upper house of parliament, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Mr. Fukuda, speaking in a televised news conference, stopped only a step short of predicting a defeat for his party. It has controlled both houses of parliament since 1955.

The Premier refused to go beyond predicting that the Liberal Democrats would hold on to "seats sufficient to maintain political stability"—and declined to define that phrase as meaning a majority of the 252 seats in the upper house. At one point, he ruled out forming a coalition cabinet, saying one party must assume responsibility for running the government "while listening to the views of the other parties."

The 72-year-old Premier's statements represented the most pessimistic official view to date on the upper house election, in which the Liberal Democrats will be putting their one-seat majority on the line. But, in seeming to define "political stability" as including something less than a majority, Mr. Fukuda appeared to be laying the ground for a claim that he should remain in power even if his party is defeated.

750,000 Believed Dead

Quake-Hit China City Now Rubble

TANGSHAN, China, June 12 (Reuters).—The rusting remains of a factory, a mangled and fire-gutted train and a plain of rubble are all that remain of Tangshan.

Eleven months ago, the world's worst earthquake in centuries killed almost 750,000 persons in and around this northern Chinese city, an industrial center that had a population of 1 million before the quake.

The first foreign correspondents to view the ruins traveled here Friday by train from Peking, 100 miles away. Only by taking a train to the just-opened seaside resort of Peihtaiho were correspondents today able to stop 15 minutes here. Even then, angry policemen tried to prevent picture-taking. Few passengers left the train at Tangshan.

China never publicizes disasters or publishes death tolls. Not until this year was it clear that Tangshan was the world's worst quake since 1556, when an estimated 830,000 persons died in Shansi province.

Hiroshima Recalled

Scores of rebuilt villages and bridges, row after row of fresh peasant-style burial mounds and occasional piles of rubble dotting green communal fields do little to prepare the traveler for the horror of Tangshan, reminiscent of Hiroshima after the bomb.

The transition from the peaceful countryside to vast urban destruction is swift and shocking. In contrast with surrounding towns and villages, Tangshan has not been rebuilt.

One minute the train is speeding through fields of wheat. The next it is crawling through a rubble desert stretching as far as one can see.

Flanking the line, factories reduced to a maze of girders are twisted into fantastic shapes. A dirge replaces rousing revolutionary music on the train loudspeakers.

It seems that no building withstood the shock before dawn on July 28 or the tremors that continued until last month.

The surviving population lives in suburban shelters—constructed from rubble and surrounded by rubble. Horsecarts and cyclists move along avenues flanked by high piles of rubble.

Choking white dust, whipped by a strong wind, gives the impression of a ghost town.

For 40 miles on either side of Tangshan, every village has been or is being rebuilt. New rail bridges replace the crumbled originals and huge stores of bricks and cement line the track.

Evidence of the intensity of the shock—8.2 on the Richter scale—abounds. Normally level fields are heaved into mounds and crat The way the surface earth into the Kailuan Coal Mir north of Tangshan, is clea visible. Three of the mines app to be working. But nearby, trucks and twisted rails are sc tered like toys down a hillside.

Pravda Criticizes Communist In Japan as 'Reactionaries'

MOSCOW, June 12 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union issued a sweeping attack today on the Japanese Communist party, accusing it of joining reactionary nationalist circles in a territorial dispute with Moscow.

The official Communist party newspaper Pravda made the charges in a reply to an open letter from the Japanese party that upheld Japan's claims to islands in the Pacific Ku chain.

In Tokyo, the Japanese Co munist party said the Sov Union had failed to answer letter directly.

The vice-chairman of Japanese party's presidi Koichiro Ueda, said the editor was only a repetition of M cow's position.

Japanese demands for return of the islands, held the Soviet Union since Wo War II, have soured relati between Tokyo and Moscow a prevented them from signing formal peace treaty.

"By using incorrect and bi ed argumentation, the leadersl of the Communist party of Jap is actually trying to revise t results of World War II," Pra da said.

The editorial cited the Sov argument that, in signing po war international documents, J pan had accepted Soviet sove eignty over the islands. Prav accused the Japanese party, whi has joined the West Europe Communists in espousing a mo liberal ideology, of exaggerati differences between the Sov Union and Japan.

Stalin's 'Mistake'

The Japanese party had sa in its letter that Stalin succes fully demanded at the Yalta Co ference the return of southe Sakhalin, then occupied by J pan, and also to have the Kur chain—which Japanese Comm nists say is part of Japan's trad tional territory—handed over return for Soviet participation the war against Japan.

Mr. Ueda said today that Pra da's reaction showed the Sov attitude to be a repetition Stalin's "mistake."

Observers said the Japane Communists were not surprised the Soviet reply. The leadersh apparently wanted to reassure t Japanese there was no connecti between them and Moscow, th said.

Kissinger Urges Fuel Conservation

CHICAGO, June 12 (UPI).—Henry Kissinger, expressing general support for President Carter's stand to overcome the energy crisis, predicted yesterday that the United States could reduce oil imports by half during the next five years through conservation.

"As long as the United States imports 50 per cent of its oil, the control of oil prices is out of our hands," said the former secretary of state, who is chairman of the advisory board of the Alliance to Save Energy.

"I believe this country could cut the imports to about 30 per cent through energy conservation, and even more as our own energy sources are developed," he said at an energy conservation conference at the University of Illinois-Chicago Circle campus.

Mr. Kissinger, who did not comment on the specifics of Mr. Carter's embattled energy program, said the only way for the United States "to get a handle on oil prices" is for it to strike a "better balance between supply and demand" through conservation.

But Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., who sponsored the conference with other Illinois officials, said Mr. Carter's unsuccessful gasoline-tax proposal lacked credibility with the public.

Praises Sandis

The nation's governors more likely would have supported a program in which a portion of the tax revenues would have been returned to the states, he said.

Mr. Kissinger praised Saudi Arabia for "enormous restraint" in their attempts to hold down oil prices. "The Saudis believe constant increases would create an economic crisis in the West," he said, but added that they eventually would have to follow the "economic realities" of supply and demand and increase prices.

He said the United States needs a "massive education program" to alert its citizens to the energy crisis.

"If we don't conserve energy, we're going to have an energy crisis, a financial crisis, or both," said Mr. Kissinger. "We have an obligation to put the facts before the American public."

Mr. Kissinger said he is fighting the energy crisis on a personal level by resisting the urge to buy a "gas-guzzler," instead opting for an economy car.

Ray Escapes From Prison

(Continued from Page 1)

think that maximum security means that the man would be locked up 24 hours a day in his cell.

"A few years ago, a federal court ordered Ray released from his cell, from lockdown," Mr. Henderson said. "It shouldn't surprise anyone he is not in isolation."

Mr. Henderson said that the search perimeter was expanded in order not to take a chance, adding, "We still believe they are still contained in the area. We still believe they are traveling in circles. I don't believe there's any evidence otherwise."

Asked whether he thought the 49-year-old Ray would be able to survive for long in the rugged woods by subsisting on berries and roots, Mr. Henderson replied: "I think it could be pretty difficult. An individual who had courses in mountain survival could do it." He said that guards at the prison don't think Ray's physical condition is that good.

He said that the guard on Tower No. 4—the man best able to spot the fugitives going over the wall on a ladder built of pipe scraps—may have been negligent. He added that an investigation would not begin until the men have been recaptured.

Jim Gilchrist, assistant press secretary to Gov. Ray Blanton and spokesman for Warden Stoney Lane, said that Hacker's capture resulted from "old-fashioned lawmanship"—manhunters and bloodhounds—rather than fancy spy equipment aboard helicopters.

"I've known Larry Hacker a long time," said Mr. Gilchrist, who used to be with the corrections system. "He is a thoroughly dangerous individual. I think if one person initiated this, I think it was Larry Hacker. I would say right now that capture of Larry Hacker is a big break."

Mr. Henderson said that, despite an announcement in Washington that the FBI was taking charge of the case, state authorities were in charge.

"The governor has put us in charge of this operation and we are not working for the FBI," he said. "We appreciate their help but this is a state institution."

One of the escapees, Jerry Ward, was shot and captured immediately. His two wounds were reportedly superficial.

Voters in Basel Pass Initiative to Ban A-Plants

BASEL, June 12 (AP).—Switzerland's nuclear-power program was sharply set back today in a local election.

An environmentalist initiative, seeking to prevent what it called "the world's biggest concentration of atomic plants" in this region, was adopted by a 3-1 margin in a state referendum held in the canton of Basel-City.

The vote was 47,633 to 14,816. The turnout of 44.3 per cent was considered unusually high.

The election, the first such in Europe, binds canton authorities to oppose with "all legal and political means" the construction of nuclear-power plants in Basel or in the Basel "neighborhood."

Basel is in the center of a grid of 14 nuclear plants either planned, under construction or operating in Switzerland, West Germany and France—all within 50 miles of Basel.

Dairy Farmers Flood Alps Pass With Milk

CUNEO, Italy, June 12 (UPI).—Traffic to and from France was blocked for two hours today through the Colle di Tende by thousands of gallons of milk sprayed on the road, cars and tourists by dairy farmers.

About a thousand farmers brought cattle to the pass south of Cuneo creating chaos. They hosed everything and everyone in sight with milk to protest lack of attention to breeding problems. They also handed out 5,000 glasses of free milk.

Russia Ships Oil to West

(Continued from Page 1)

2.22 millions barrels a day, from 1.86 million in 1975. Of t total 1976 exports, 43.3 per ce or 960,000 barrels a day, went Western industrial nations. Th represented a doubling of deli eries from the previous year.

Pattern Suggested

The figures also suggest t unusual decline in oil movemen to Communist nations, main Moscow's allies in Eastern E rope. In 1975, these shipmen were 1.38 million barrels a da Last year, 1.26 million barre were delivered to markets oth than the industrial nations of t West.

According to Mr. Klochek, 7 per cent of refined products e ports were marketed in Wester countries last year.

Exports have been running b tween 700,000 and 750,000 barre a day in recent years.

Moscow's East European allie heavily dependent on Soviet su plies, still imported more Sovi crude oil than the Western n tions last year despite an a parent decline in deliveries. B if refined products are counte shipments to the West last ye were about 1.54 million barrels day, compared with about 1. million to other destinations.

Imports to Drop

WASHINGTON, June (AP).—U.S. officials say they ha been informed that the Sovi Union will cut sharply impor of nonagricultural goods fro the United States this year a next.

Commerce Secretary Juanit Kreps said on Friday that Sovi officials indicated concern ov a "very severe imbalance Russia's trade with the Unite States." She said that t Soviet Union imported $2.3 bi lion in goods from the Unite States last year while U.S. pu chases of Soviet goods amounte to only $231 million.

Castro Denies Kennedy Plot

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, de nying involvement in the assas sination of President John Ken nedy, says it "would have bee absolute insanity" and an "ir responsible act."

In an interview televised Fri day on CBS, Mr. Castro claim that there were 24 attempts mad on his life, but denies that th death of Kennedy was an act o retaliation.

"It would have been absolut insanity by Cuba," he told cor respondent Bill Moyers. "It would have been an irresponsible act i Cuba had gone to such a ventur as planning the death of th president of the U.S.A. This wa crazy. It was a colossal insanity."

EVENTS
1984
THE OIL FAMINE
• The Oil Famine: What will happen when the two super powers come to rely on Arab oil?
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• The Israeli arms industry.
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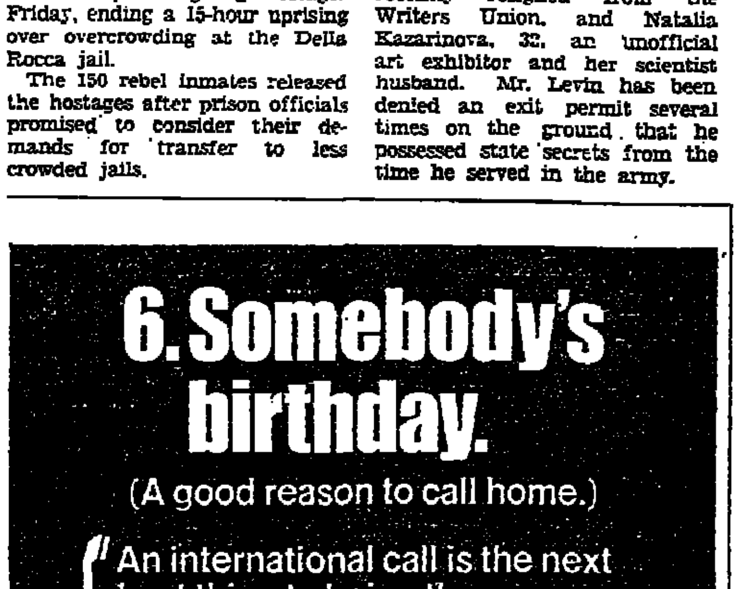

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News Analysis

ter, Kremlin Approaching grade Rights Showdown

By Peter Osnos

)W, June 12 (WP).—The
nion is ready and even
clash with the Carter
ation over human rights
onference opening Wed-
Belgrade to review how
1975 Helsinki accords on
and cooperation in
ave been carried out.
of the atmosphere of
hat the Helsinki docu-
supposed to encourage,
r-up meeting will take
period of greater U.S.-
imony than at any time
the 1970s.
emlin denounced Presi-
ter last week, linking
the first time to the
of détente," after the
signed a report accusing
t bloc of not fulfilling
o make improvements
itarian areas. In pre-
the report, Secretary
Cyrus Vance said that
objective at Belgrade
to avoid "polemics."
e say from the start,"
e declared, "that no
ecord is perfect and we
t constructive criticism
n record just as we ask
do."
scow is clearly not in
to be congenial. Using
normally reserved for
Soviet Union dislikes
news agency Tass said
Carter had used "the
rd and wild concoctions
from the stock-in-trade
nary bourgeois propa-
defense of dissidents.

nge of Emphasis

ently, the Soviet Union
d down the significance
lgrade gathering as a
how the Helsinki docu-
s being implemented.
ng was perceived here
tively brief and low-
r.
ussians seemed to be
o concentrate on future
h as a Warsaw Pact
or renunciation of first
nuclear weapons in
and conferences on
tion and the environ-

ce the United States
etermined to confront
t bloc with a tally of
ngs in human rights
the free exchange of
d information, Moscow
to reply sharply.
ate could well begin in
days of the conference,
nsitive questions of
d procedure are to be
discussed. Substantive matters, however, are supposed to come up at the second stage of the meeting, which will be convened in the fall.

Based on what has appeared in the Soviet press and what sources are saying privately, the Kremlin argument at Belgrade will be based on these three points:

- The West's record in human rights is far worse than the East's. The Soviet Union and its allies have been collecting examples of such items as discrimination against minorities and surveillance of political dissenters by the FBI and CIA since the 1950s.
- The West has failed to fulfill provisions of the accord. The Soviet bloc has compiled statistics on how many books have been translated, movies shown and tourists permitted, which are intended to portray the Western countries on the whole as laggard. Certain to be prominent is the recent refusal of the State Department to give visas to a delegation of Soviet trade unionists, a practice that the Carter administration had promised would be ended.
- The dissenters in Eastern Europe are merely agents of Western intelligence agencies, incited by diplomats and journalists to subversive activities. This may well be the most contentious matter, because the Russians have mounted a major press campaign along those lines and are holding a prominent dissenter, Anatoly Shcharansky, on an allegation of spying for the United States.

Interference Seen

The Russians will doubtless claim also that Mr. Carter's human rights stance is a violation of Helsinki provisions on noninterference in the internal affairs of other signatories. But the problem with that approach is that it precludes Soviet comments on internal U.S. issues.

With the United States and the Soviet Union so obviously on a collision course at Belgrade, chances that the conference might produce an improvement in East-West relations seem small.

The danger, therefore, is that Belgrade will become a forum for recriminations that will render the Helsinki document useless. The best that can be hoped for, Western diplomats here say, is that something beneficial emerge from everyone having his say. But what that might be—given the angry mood in Moscow—no one can guess.

Associated Press.

JUMPING WITH JOY—Last Friday was a very special day and the kids in Pottstown, Pa. were kind of celebrating. It was the last day of school and the beginning of a long summer vacation. Who can blame them for a little exuberance?

Accused of Spying

A U.S. Reporter Is Detained by Soviet Police

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, June 12.—A funny thing happened to me yesterday morning on the way to buy *smetana* (sour cream) to go with caviar for a family celebration.

I was arrested. "Detained" was the word used by the KGB (secret police) man. The charge was receiving "state secrets" from a Soviet biophysicist who feels he has found the physical explanation for parapsychology.

There have been stories for years, of course, that Soviet researchers were trying to use extrasensory perception and other psychic phenomena for military purposes. *It seemed laughable* until now.

A senior research worker of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, L.M. Mikhailov, called in by authorities to examine documents given to me, wrote in a statement:

"The article beginning Petukov, Valery G., from the words micro-organism self-radiation ... to the words . . . by means of vacuum particles in space, states that within the contents of living cells and particles . . . and these Psi particles are grounds for discussing the fundamental problems of biology in the context of biology and parapsychology.

Psi Particles

"There is also information about the uses of such Psi particles.

"This material is secret and shows the kind of work done in some scientific institutes of our state."

Mr. Petukov, author of the *article, is chief of the laboratory* of biophysics, State Control Institute of Medical Biological Preparations, according to his card.

I had first met him earlier this year through dissident sources. He described to me the theoretical basis for his work, but I told him it was only theory and far too complicated to make into a story.

His thesis, as best I recall, was that the Psi particle is emitted when cells divide, that it can be detected and measured, and that this radiating particle can carry information. This would explain the basis for telepathy and the rest, according to him.

A Serious Scientist

He seemed a serious scientist, one who had been highly recommended by a dissident scientist who since has emigrated. So I told Mr. Petukov that when he proved his theory, I would be interested in doing an article about it.

About a month ago he phoned. When we met openly on the street directly opposite our apartment house, he said that his tests had been successful, that he intended to write the experiments as a scientific paper, and translate it into English for possible publication in the West. Soviet authorities would not let him publish his work, he said.

So yesterday he phoned again and asked to meet me, just as I was going to a neighborhood shop with an empty jar for the sour cream. Could I meet him? Yes, on Monday, I said. No, now, he said, because he was right in the neighborhood.

We met at the same place across the street and walked while he talked about the mutual acquaintance who had emigrated. Then he opened his briefcase and handed me the documents, more than 20 sheets including charts and photos of graphs, which I then held for about 30 seconds.

Yanked

As I turned to walk back, and as he started out ahead, a Soviet-made Fiat roared up to the curb, full of plainclothesmen, who flung open the doors and pulled me, and my empty *smetana* jar, inside. We took off like a rocket, a man on each side pinioning my arms at the wrist. (The man on the left, surprised and made uncomfortable by the jar, allowed me to put it on my lap.)

A half block down the street the hapless Mr. Petukov—in his mid-30s, balding, short and nervous—turned at the sound of our careening car, saw a man trying to catch up to him and began to walk faster. A large black Volga pulled up and he was hauled inside as we passed.

Our car made it, through red lights and along one-way streets the wrong way, to a militia (police) station. My captors were firm and polite, offering me cigarettes, *once we got inside.* I was ushered into a room with an inspector who declined my requests to phone the U.S. Embassy but said a Soviet Foreign Ministry official would be called.

Calls Made

After hearing part of the account from a policeman, the inspector called the scientists and then a KGB man named Sparkin—young and dapper in a wide-lapelled blue suit despite the early hour—and the foreign affairs man. Two and a half hours later, the U.S. Embassy consulate was phoned.

Vice-Consul Larry Napper arrived within 15 minutes. My account, essentially this story, was read and translated. I refused to sign the handwritten Russian-language account, but I was then told I was "free to go."

While the experience was interesting, it was unnerving. I have only one week left in Moscow, two weeks in the Soviet Union, before returning to the United States after three years here.

More intriguing is whether it was a setup from the start with the aim of branding one more U.S. journalist a "spy," perhaps part of the group already "exposed" by turncoat dissidents.

State Secret

There is also the question of why the Soviet Union should class parapsychological research work as a "state secret."

The subject usually is defined as *covering three general fields of* unexplained phenomena: Telepathy and other forms of ESP, psychokinesis, including bending spoons and moving objects by "will power," and survival after death or in another world.

The subject has had its ups and downs in this country where in prerevolutionary days Rasputin was said to have controlled the czarina and through her the last czar by his "mystical powers."

The Soviet Encyclopedia once dismissed parapsychology as "non-scientific, *idealistic consideration* of supernatural abilities of perceptual phenomena." But the 1970 edition takes a neutral and more serious view, calling it "an area of psychical and biophysical research. . ."

Perhaps the best known parapsychologist here, Eduard Naumov, was sentenced to two years in a labor camp in 1974 for allegedly misusing funds from a club where he appeared as an entertainer. His friends insist he was framed.

Recently, a Moscow newspaper, replying to a letter asking about parapsychology in the Soviet Union, used 80 per cent of its response in denouncing charlatans and quacks who may work in the field. But it then concluded:

"Objective results can only come from rigid scientific investigation of the phenomena whose causes are still unknown . . .." which is what Mr. *Petukov* was doing. But the results are secret. Maybe.

© Los Angeles Times.

Diplomatic Contacts Expanded

China Taking New Interest in Foreign Affairs

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, June 12 (NYT).—China has been involved in an upsurge of diplomatic activity lately, with a major increase in trips abroad by Chinese officials and visits to Peking by foreign leaders, including the arrival this week of President Gaafar Numeiri of the Sudan and Vo Nguyen Giap, Vietnam's minister of defense.

This expansion of diplomatic activity suggests that China's new leaders, after concentrating on their internal political and economic problems following the death of Mao Tse-tung last fall, are devoting more time to foreign affairs.

Peking has not used this recent increase in diplomatic visits to initiate changes in its foreign policy but rather to underscore earlier claims by the leadership that it will not deviate from the broad policies of Mao. In Mao's later years, his foreign policy was based largely on unremitting hostility toward the Soviet Union.

Antipathy Toward Moscow

Peking's continued antipathy toward Moscow has been most clearly marked in the visit this week by the Sudanese President, Gen. Numeiri. Some analysts believe that Peking may even have advanced the date of his arrival following his recent order expelling a large number of Soviet military advisers and diplomats from the Sudan.

Mr. Numeiri was met at the Peking airport by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, an honor normally accorded only to China's closest allies. Chinese television and newspapers devoted an unusually large amount of coverage to the Sudanese leader's presence, praising his efforts to limit Soviet penetration of Africa.

At a dinner welcoming him, China's senior deputy premier, Li Hsien-nien, delivered the strongest anti-Soviet speech by a Chinese official since Mao's death in September. Mr. Li charged that Chinese-Soviet relations have been further estranged by a recent Soviet diplomatic note protesting Peking's propaganda attacks on the Soviet Union and said that the note had carried their bitter doctrinal quarrels into state-to-state relations. In the past, Peking has distinguished between what it calls state-to-state and party-to-party relations, insisting that state ties could be improved despite their ideological differences.

Analysts here could not recall any similar statement by Peking in recent years warning of a deterioration in state-to-state relations.

Soviet Protest

The Soviet protest note, delivered last month, ended a nine-month period after Mao's death in which Moscow abstained from criticizing China to test the new leaders' attitudes toward the Soviet Union. The note warned that Peking would have to "assume great responsibility before the Chinese people for the consequences" of its anti-Soviet propaganda.

Mr. Li and Mr. Numeiri have held several days of talks, presumably focusing on their mutual concern about Soviet expansion in Africa and on possible Chinese military and economic aid to the Sudan. Peking is limited, however, in the military assistance it can offer because of the relatively poor quality of Chinese arms.

Peking's new interest in foreign policy also has been reflected this week in its treatment of Mr. Giap, Vietnam's defense minister. Mr. Giap, who was given only a modest reception when he visited Peking earlier this spring on his way to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, was received by Mr. Hua and by his Chinese counterpart, Yeh Chien-ying, who is also the second ranking Chinese party leader.

An Improvement

Mr. Giap's visit seemed to indicate *at least a small improvement* in relations between the two countries, which have been strained since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975. At issue have been Peking's fears that Hanoi has become too closely associated with Moscow, serious rival claims over the Paracel and Spratly Islands in the South China Sea, and some border clashes. Following the war, Peking cut its sizable shipments of rice to Vietnam and ended its grant aid.

Mr. Hua also received Vietnam's *Premier, Pham Van Dong, Tues*day when he stopped in Peking on his way home from Europe. On his way to Europe last month, he received little attention from the Chinese, but this time the Chinese apparently decided to upgrade his reception, either to match his treatment in Moscow or because of a renewed interest in foreign policy.

The number of Chinese delegations traveling abroad also has increased in the last few weeks. A group of senior Chinese bankers is currently touring Europe, a military delegation headed by a former commander of China's forces in the Korean war has just returned from North Korea, and an air force commander left Peking Tuesday to attend the Paris air show.

Shift by Carter To B-1 Is Seen By Congressmen

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—President Carter, who called the B-1 bomber exotic and unnecessary during the presidential campaign, is giving some members of Congress the impression that he will ask for a fleet of the costly, sophisticated planes.

Few expect him to recommend building all 244 planes wanted by the Air Force—at $102 million each. But Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass., and Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., who met with the President on Friday, said he was leaning toward at least limited production.

Other members of Congress invited by Mr. Carter to tell him why they oppose the B-1 reported that the President gave no hint of his decision. "I don't think there's any way to tell which way he is leaning," Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, said.

Mr. Carter said he would "probably pretty much go into seclusion and study what the information is and make a decision. My inclination is to announce my decision before the end of the month."

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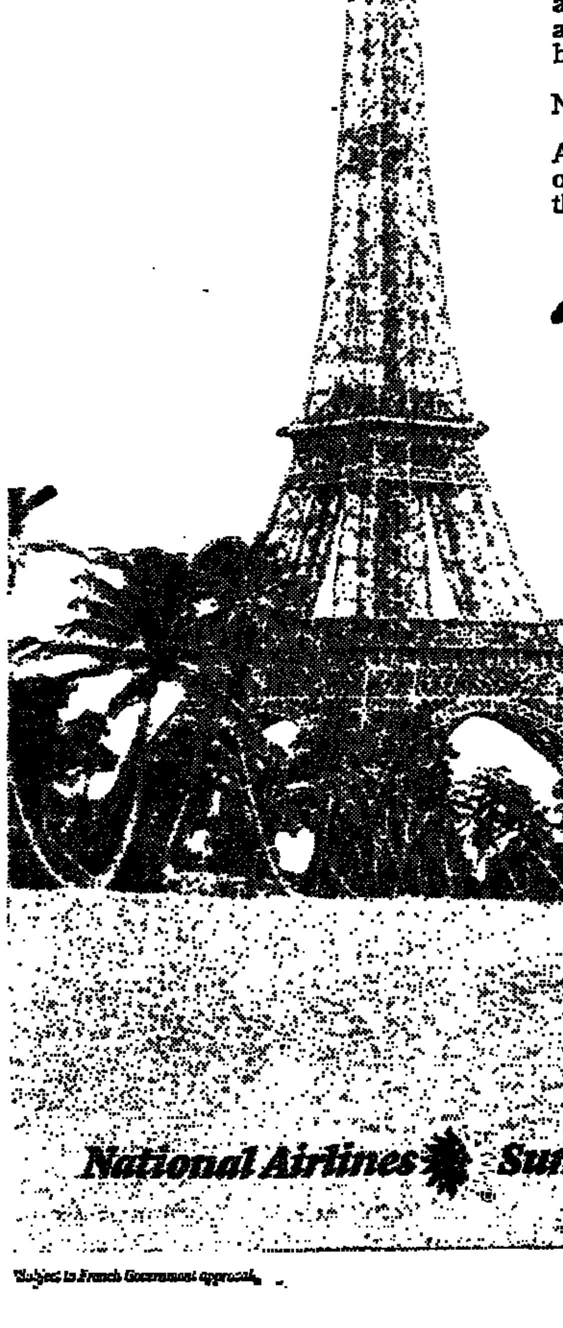

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Killings, Clashes Continue

Lebanese Peace Remains Fragile

By Marvine Howe

BEIRUT, June 12 (NYT).—The assassination of a leftist Palestinian guerrilla chief, continued clashes in the south and a parade of new recruits for the rightist Tiger militias were reminders today of the fragility of Lebanon's seven-month cease-fire.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine announced today that Faiz Mansour, a 27-year-old military commander in the Chatila refugee camp here, was shot to death by gunmen in the street near the camp.

A spokesman for the Popular Front identified the killers as members of a rival group known as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

The two movements are at odds because the General Command supports Syria in its efforts to bring about a settlement in Lebanon. The Popular Front, led by the Marxist George Habash, has violently opposed Syria's efforts to restrict the Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon.

For the last week, the Popular Front has been engaged in open combat with another Syrian-dominated guerrilla group, as-Saiqa, for control of the southern port of Tyre.

El-Fatah, the principal Palestinian guerrilla group, has been trying to mediate an accord between the Popular Front and as-Saiqa as part of the general settlement with the Lebanese and the Syrians.

The settlement, which was reached last week during a visit here by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, has not been officially made public.

Nevertheless, Fatah sources said the accord provides for a compromise on the implementation of the 1969 Cairo Agreement which regulates the Palestinian presence in Lebanon but has never been applied.

Essentially, the accord restores Lebanese authority over the Palestinian camps in north and central Lebanon, gives the Syrian peace-keeping forces the right to patrol and enter the camps, and allows the Palestinians to retain an unlimited supply of light arms for "the protection" of the camps, according to Fatah sources.

Certain Autonomy

The accord does not apply to southern Lebanon, where the Palestinians have stocked much of their heavy arms and have been allowed to retain a certain autonomy. However, the pro-Syrian Palestinian guerrillas are expected to exert increasing influence in the south.

The rightist Lebanese Front, which recently declared the Palestinian presence in Lebanon "illegal" because of the non-application of the Cairo Agreement, has reluctantly accepted Syria's compromise.

"We have to start somewhere," commented a spokesman for the rightist National Liberal party, which is a member of the Front, and is headed by former Interior Minister Camille Chamoun.

Despite the news of the settlement with the Palestinians, the National Liberal party held a military parade today for new recruits to its militias, known as the Tigers.

About 500 recruits marched past Mr. Chamoun and other party leaders after the first formal swearing-in ceremony since the end of the fighting in November.

Carter 'Homeland' Remarks Criticized by Israeli Envoy

TEL AVIV, June 12 (Reuters).—Israel's ambassador to the United States, Simcha Dinitz, yesterday was quoted as describing as "unhelpful" President Carter's recent references to a Palestinian homeland.

"In politics, as in many other areas of life, it is not only what you say but the perception of what you say in the minds of those who hear it—and especially in the Arab world," he said.

"I have no doubt that the Arabs hear, in these statements, the idea of a Palestinian state. He has never said a state, but that is what they perceive it to mean. And this is where the danger lies," Mr. Dinitz said.

"That is why we regard the coining of the phrase in itself as unhelpful to the creation of the correct atmosphere for negotiations."

Begin Statements

In the same interview, Mr. Dinitz said the United States had not reacted officially to recent hard-line statements by the prime minister-designate, Menahem Begin. Referring to Mr. Begin's description of the occupied West Bank as a liberated, not an occupied, region, Mr. Dinitz said:

"There were press reports but there has been no official conversation on this subject—I think primarily because Mr. Begin said it in his capacity as a member of the Knesset (parliament) and not as a prime minister."

Israel Galili, minister without portfolio in the outgoing government, who chairs the ministerial committee on Jewish settlements, especially in occupied areas, told the Israeli radio in another interview that the Americans had never protested at the establishment of any new settlement in the areas captured in the 1967 war. He added: "And neither have any settlements been planned with American reaction in mind—only that of our own security needs."

The radio said that during the decade since the 1967 war about 100 settlements had been established in the occupied areas, with about 8,000 inhabitants.

All of them were in border areas regarded by Israel as essential for its security. Most of the new settlements were in the Golan Heights, with others in the Gaza Strip and along the Jordan Valley.

Religious Rules Sought

TEL AVIV, June 12 (AP).—The Likud party agreed in coalition talks today with the National Religious party to seek stricter religious controls on Israeli life.

The Likud party agreed to NRP demands that it seek legislation or set new government policy to include restrictions on working on the Sabbath, strict supervision of conversions to Judaism and family consent on autopsies.

The Likud is dependent on the support of the NRP and another ultrareligious party in order to form a majority bloc of 61 votes in the 120-seat parliament.

Military Power Cited

TEL AVIV, June 12 (AP).—The outgoing Israeli government believes it is handing over one of the most potent military machines in the world to the new regime to be headed by Mr. Begin's Likud bloc.

"For the time being, I don't think we have anything to be worried about," said the military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, when an Israeli radio interviewer asked him last night about the balance of military power in the Middle East.

United Press International.

SPECIAL POLICE SQUAD—Members of the "Spezialeinsatzkommando" of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg in Goeppingen, West Germany, exercise at wall to demonstrate how to get into house in emergency. State's Interior Ministry assigned 36 police officers to elite force to combat criminal and terrorist gangs.

Sadat, Brezhnev Will Confer, Fahmy Says After Soviet Trip

CAIRO, June 12 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said yesterday that he is confident an improvement in Egyptian-Soviet relations will be crowned by a meeting between President Anwar Sadat and Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

The Middle East news agency reported that Mr. Fahmy said after a three-day visit to Moscow: "I am confident a meeting between President Sadat and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev will be held in the future." He did not disclose a date or site of the proposed summit, but said that it will be preceded by a visit to Cairo by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The meeting between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Brezhnev will be their first in about five years.

Nonaligned Country

But this did not mean the Russians would regain their lost influence in Egypt. Mr. Fahmy said: "Egypt is a nonaligned country and sincerely abides by the principles of nonalignment... This means that Egypt's decisions are made in Egypt and any dealings with Egypt should take this into account."

According to the agency, Mr. Gromyko said: "We want to have good relations with Egypt, because this is the key to a solution of the Middle East problem."

He said that Egyptian-Soviet consultations will continue "with the aim of laying down sound foundations for political relations between the two countries. Once this is realized, it will be easy to solve other problems."

Asked about the situation in Africa, where the growing Soviet influence in Ethiopia has caused concern to the Sudan and Egypt, Mr. Gromyko said: "We did not discuss African questions in detail, but I think there are no differences between us because we follow the same policy of confronting imperialism and racism."

Mr. Gromyko advocated the "setting up of good relations between the Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia. We believe it necessary that no contradictions should emerge between these countries because this will only harm the interests of their peoples.

"We believe Egypt can play an important role in this connection," he said.

Asked about Soviet-Sudanese relations, which hit a low last month, Mr. Gromyko said: "We want to have good relations with the Sudan and I think Egypt can play an important role in this connection."

Mr. Gromyko recommended a rapprochement between Egypt and Libya, saying, "It is always better to promote the unity between Arab countries, particularly on sound foundations."

On Egyptian-Soviet relations, Mr. Gromyko said: "We hope words will be followed by action—action by both sides."

Diplomatic sources here cautioned that the two countries still have a long way to go before normalizing their relations fully.

The sources said that the next few weeks—before Mr. Gromyko visits Cairo in August—will be a trial period for their readiness to end differences.

Sources said that Mr. Fahmy and Mr. Gromyko appear to have agreed only on the necessity of improving bilateral relations, and many problems still have to be solved, principally during Mr. Gromyko's visit.

Qadhafi Has Praise, Criticism for Carter

TRIPOLI, Libya, June 12 (AP).—Libyan President Moamer Qadhafi praised President Carter yesterday as a "good man, a religious man," but he called Mr. Carter's rejection of a Libyan ambassador to Washington "wrong."

The Libyan Revolution News Agency quoted Col. Qadhafi as saying, "America has no justification at all in not accepting a Libyan ambassador. When the American President is asked by the Congress, 'Why do you not accept a Libyan ambassador?' he has no answer, no logical answer at all. These are wrong attitudes."

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Disagreed With Kissinger

Outspoken Diplomat Expected To Head U.S. Mission to Cuba

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, June 12 (NYT).—A career diplomat whose outspoken public defense of human rights once brought him a rebuke from Henry Kissinger will probably head the first U.S. diplomatic mission to Cuba since 1961, administration officials have said.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is expected to appoint Robert White, a 50-year-old foreign service veteran and currently the deputy U.S. representative to the Organization of American States, to be chief of the diplomatic "interest section" that Washington will open in Havana in about two months.

The mission will consist of about 10 diplomats, consular officials and staff members. It will function in the U.S. Embassy building on the Havana waterfront under the Swiss flag, and carry on discussions with Cuban officials on a wide range of issues. Cuba will set up a similar mission in its Washington embassy building under the Czech flag.

Human Rights Appeal

At the general assembly of the Organization of American States in Santiago a year ago, Mr. White introduced, in behalf of the United States and four other countries, a strongly worded appeal to member governments to "strengthen respect for human rights."

His remarks, and especially his criticism of the host government of Chile for human rights infractions, brought him a stern State Department reprimand ordered, the officials said, by Mr. Kissinger, then the secretary of state.

In a rebuttal and refutation of the grounds on which the rebuke was based, Mr. White threatened to resign and file a grievance under the Foreign Service Act "unless immediate action is taken to restore my professional standing." Mr. Kissinger backed down and the reprimand was withdrawn, officials said.

Mr. White was equally blunt in defending human rights at an inter-American conference on education, science and culture last February in Uruguay, whose military government has been severely criticized by international agencies for human rights violations.

"Education cannot flourish, science cannot prosper, and culture cannot enrich the lives of our citizens," Mr. White said in Montevideo, "unless the state undertakes to protect certain rights which are declared to be the foundations for civilized society in all of the constitutions of the countries here represented."

Citing President Carter's pledge that U.S. foreign policy would be based on worldwide respect for human rights, Mr. White said: "Mutual interest compels us to strengthen the observance of these fundamental rights and to refrain from actions that undermine civil liberties and the security of our peoples."

In the late 1960s, Mr. White was regional director for Latin America of the Peace Corps. In his last two posts before becoming deputy representative to the OAS, with the temporary role of ambassador, he was deputy chief of the U.S. missions in Nicaragua and Colombia.

Egypt Declares Libya Reneges On Conference

CAIRO, June 12 (UPI).—The Egyptian government said today that Libya has reneged on an agreement to organize a meeting between the premiers of the two countries with the aim of improving their strained relations.

The meeting between Egyptian Premier Mamdouh Salem and Abdel Ati al-Obeidy, chairman of the Libyan People's General Committee, was scheduled for Tuesday in Cairo.

The conference was arranged by Bashir al-Rabeti, a senior Libyan offical, who went to Egypt May 20 and met President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Rabeti is chairman of the National Assembly of the Federation of Arab Republics, a loose alliance grouping Egypt, Libya and Syria which was rendered ineffective by the Egyptian-Libyan feud.

According to a government announcement, Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi said in Tripoli today that Mr. Rabeti was acting on his own and the proposed meeting was a "hasty step which has not been decided upon yet."

Brazilian Assails U.S. Rights Policy

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 12 (AP).—Brazilian Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira criticized U.S. human rights policy yesterday, saying, "You can't have cockeyed protection of human rights, looking just to one side."

Mr. Silveira's comments, in the conservative Catholic Jornal do Brasil, criticized the attention the U.S. government and press gave the arrest of two U.S. missionaries in Recife.

Mrs. Rosalynn Carter talked to the two missionaries—the Rev. Lawrence Rosebaugh, a Catholic, and Thomas Capuano, a Mennonite from Altamount, N.Y., on her visit to Recife Wednesday.

The two missionaries, arrested last month while distributing food to the poor, said they were stripped naked, beaten and refused permission to contact the U.S. consulate. The two were released after four days.

Pakistan Held Near Settlement of Crisis

RAWALPINDI, June 12 (UPI).—The fifth round of government talks with the opposition ended with a joint statement that both sides hoped for a resolution of Pakistan's 90-day-old political crisis by Tuesday.

The statement said today's talks centered on issues to be resolved in the upheaval over opposition charges that Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan People's party rigged the March 7 general elections. The joint discussions are scheduled to resume tomorrow afternoon.

Forlani in Peking

PEKING, June 12 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani arrived here today on the first official visit to China by a senior Italian minister since 1973.

Over Anniversary of Riots

5 S. Africa Student Leaders Detained for Soweto Plans

JOHANNESBURG, June 12 (AP).—Security police have detained at least five black and white South African student leaders in an apparent attempt to head off meetings and boycotts on the anniversary of the Soweto riots that erupted last June 16.

The students, picked up Friday and in raids yesterday, include Sechaba Montsitsi, president of the militant Soweto Students Representative Council, which is calling for a work boycott in Johannesburg's segregated black township to mark the anniversary of the riots.

The deputy police commissioner, Maj. Gen. D.J. Kriel, said the students were arrested in connection with plans to commemorate the riots. He said they will appear in court "as soon as possible," but gave no indication of the charges.

SSRC pamphlets circulated last week called on blacks to observe a period of mourning tomorrow through Thursday and demanded that businesses close, public transport stop and workers stay home Thursday.

250,000 Commuters

More than 250,000 Soweto residents commute daily to work in white-owned businesses in central Johannesburg.

The white students, arrested at their suburban homes, included two members of the students' representative body at Johannesburg's almost all-white Witwatersrand University—Max Price and Auret Van Heerden. The others are last year's student body head, Richard de Villiers, and Joel Bolnick.

Witwatersrand Principal G.R. Bozzoli said he was appalled at the detentions. The students' only offense, said Mr. Bozzoli, is to feel deeply about last year's disturbances—in which more than 600 blacks died in six months of intermittent rioting across South Africa.

Witwatersrand University student leader Pete Brits said plans will go ahead for a commemorative meeting in the campus main hall Thursday.

Soweto, a sprawling township of more than a million blacks, has remained tense following four days of isolated incidents. Those included the hijacking by black youths Friday of two delivery trucks in the Jabavu section. The police say one truck was burned and both drivers were robbed, but unharmed. Damage was estimated at $23,000.

University Opens Doors

STELLENBOSCH (South Africa), June 12 (Reuters).—Black and Colored students will be admitted to the formerly all-white University of Stellenbosch, a spokesman said yesterday.

He said that all races would be admitted to postgraduate courses. They would also be admitted to undergraduate courses, but only if the courses were not offered at their respective state universities, he added.

Angolan Ex-Aide Seized in Luanda On Coup Charge

LONDON, June 12 (Reuters).—Angola's former internal trade minister, David Aires Machado Minerva, has been arrested in Luanda for alleged involvement in the abortive coup attempt against President Agostinho Neto two weeks ago, the Angolan news agency Angop reported yesterday.

Angop also said that the funeral took place today of seven leaders of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola who were assassinated May 27.

Mr. Aires Machado, dismissed as internal trade minister by President Neto last week was accused in a television broadcast by the former Luanda provincial commissar (governor), Pedro Fortunato, of having taken part in several conspiratorial meetings, Angop said.

Mr. Fortunato, who is also under arrest, said Mr. Aires Machado's alleged role was to sabotage food distribution and create discontent among the population, Angop reported.

Arthur Thomson, British Expert On Birds, Dies

LONDON, June 12 (AP).—One of Britain's top ornithologists, Sir Arthur Landsborough Thomson, 87, has died.

Sir Arthur, born in Edinburgh, was a noted researcher on bird migration. He was a former chairman of the trustees of London's Natural History Museum and a former president of the Zoological Society of London.

Woodson Cowan

WESTON, Conn., June 12 (AP).—Woodson Cowan, 90, a cartoonist best known for the syndicated strip "Our Boarding House," featuring Major Hoople, has died. He retired in 1956.

Mr. Cowan said in a 1974 interview: "When I drew him, Major Hoople would do the most outrageous things, but always with reason, like crossing a lightning bug with a bed bug so he could read in bed at night."

Eugen Studer

BERN, June 12 (AP).—Lt. Gen. Eugen Studer, 64, former chief of the Swiss Air Force, died yesterday.

Nathan Knorr

WALLKILL, N.Y., June 12 (AP).—Nathan Knorr, 72, president for 35 years of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, known as Jehovah's Witnesses, has died.

Swiss Expel Diplomat

BERN, June 12 (Reuters).—A Romanian diplomat has left Switzerland at the request of the government here after allegedly spying for his country, the government said.

Robbers Bank On Greed to Make Escape

RIO DE JANEIRO, June [illegible] (Reuters).—Four men [illegible] robbed a pharmacy here [illegible] 300,000 cruzeiros ($21,000) [illegible] caped a crowd outside [illegible] throwing handfuls of ba[nk] notes into the air, po[lice] sources said yesterday.

The four forced the st[aff] to open the safe: they s[eiz]ed the money and took a g[un] from a policeman who tr[ied] to stop them.

When one of the robb[ers] fired a shot, a crowd gathe[red] but the gang slipped away [in] the confusion by shower[ing] notes around them.

Self-Exiled Aide Says Amin Told 'Proudly' of Cannibalis[m]

LONDON, June 12 (UPI).—President Idi Amin has boasted "quite proudly" of eating the flesh of his human victims and considers all Uganda his personal property, according to his former private secretary and minister of health.

"I am ashamed to admit that on several occasions while I was minister of health he told me, quite proudly, that he had eaten either the organs or the fles[h of] his human victims," H[enry] Kyemba said in an article i[n the] Sunday Times of London.

Mr. Kyemba, a vice-preside[nt of] the World Health Organiza[tion,] took refuge in Britain earlier [this] month. He refused to retur[n to] Uganda after an internati[onal] medical conference in Genev[a].

"I have no doubt he was se[rious] when he told me that he [had] eaten human meat on a nu[mber] of occasions," Mr. Kyemba [said.] "He remarked emphatically [that] it was salty."

Cannibalism was only on[e of] the atrocities Mr. Kyemba at[trib]uted to President Amin. [But] he said Uganda's people are [not] caring about their President'[s in]humanity or the corruption i[n the] army.

No Guarantee

"All the people care about is whether they are going t[o be] alive to see another day," he s[aid.] "And the state of lawlessne[ss is] such that no one can guara[ntee] their safety."

Mr. Kyemba portrayed a co[un]try where "the State Rese[arch] Bureau, under Marshal An[iin's] direct control, has a licens[e to] terrorize the population," r[an]dering at random and sl[aying,] leaving the bodies to rot.

The top police unit stops pe[ople] on the streets and threatens t[hem] with arrest "unless they h[and] over all their money." he [said.]

"Uganda has become a [...] prison pervaded by terrorism [and] corruption," Mr. Kyemba [...] He added:

"The people are frightened [out] of their wits. There is ne[ither] government nor justice nor [...] The economy is wrecked.

"Our President is a man [who] can hardly read or write. [He] regards the country, its reso[urces] and its people as his own pr[ivate] property, to be enjoyed or ab[used] as he wishes."

Mr. Kyemba said, "Amin [runs] the country for his own be[nefit.] If he wants money, for exa[mple,] he simply orders a ministe[r or] the Bank of Uganda to suppl[y it.]

Two other London Su[nday] newspapers said that the che[st] of medals adorning the Uga[ndan] President's uniform were "aw[ard]ed by Amin to Amin," and [...] are his own concoction.

Ugandan Radio Silent

NAIROBI, June 12 (Reuter[s]).—The radio in Uganda rema[ined] silent today on the fate [of] British-born Ugandan cit[izen] Robert Scanlon, arrested on [spy]ing charges. Restrictions o[n] Britons in the country appar[ent]ly remained in force. The r[adio,] monitored here, made no new [an]nouncement affecting Br[itons] since it declared on Friday [that] meetings of more than [...] Britons were banned.

World's Poor Seek Help at London Talks

LONDON, June 12 (Reuters).—Leaders of developing countries urged their industrialized Commonwealth partners today to give poor nations a greater share of the world's wealth.

The causes of the growing poverty crisis were a major feature of informal talks among Commonwealth heads of government who spent the weekend at the Scottish golf resort of Gleneagles. They return to London tomorrow to resume their eight-day summit.

The leaders were also trying to define a common approach to the issue of sporting links with South Africa, a quarrel that threatens the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Canada, next year.

The summit, bringing together delegates from 33 countries with a population of 1 billion, is due to end Wednesday with a communiqué stressing two themes: Rhodesia and other racial problems in southern Africa and the poverty gulf in the world economy.

Grim Outlook

Many Commonwealth leaders feel depressed over international economic prospects for the developing countries, which their experts consider likely to deteriorate.

They point to the fact that 80 per cent of the 950 million poor persons of the world are in the Commonwealth, living on annual incomes of less than $200.

These Commonwealth economic experts think that there is little hope of closing the gap between the rich and the poor nations.

So the experts appear to have concluded that it would be more practical to aim for basic requirements—food and clothing, housing and education—for the poverty-stricken countries.

This was seen as the most pressing task of the present generation in a world where the industrial countries consume about 20 times more global resources per capita than poor nations.

Vesco Denies Being Asked By Costa Rica to Leave

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP).—Fugitive financier Robert Vesco says he will not leave Costa Rica for at least two years and denies that President Daniel Oduber has asked him to leave, the New York Post reported yesterday.

A government spokesman said Friday that Mr. Vesco had agreed to leave Costa Rica at Mr. Oduber's request, but was not being expelled.

Manuel Moscoa, assistant presidential news secretary, said he had no indication of how long Mr. Vesco would remain in Costa Rica or where he would go.

"Somebody is not getting his Spanish straight," Mr. Vesco said in a telephone interview with the newspaper. "Not only hasn't the President asked me to leave, I can't leave under Costa Rican law."

Costa Rican Suit

The reason for that, he said, is that he was being sued by a Costa Rican architect, Prinz Rechnizer, for $240,000 in connection with money the architect contends he lost in a venture with Investors Overseas Services.

Mr. Vesco got control of that company from its founder, Bernard Cornfeld, in 1970. The U.S. government has charged that Mr. Vesco looted the company of $220 million and demanded he return here to stand trial. He is also charged with an illegal campaign contribution to former President Richard Nixon.

The financier said, "The point is that that Costa Rican authorities have ordered me not to leave the country until the case is resolved. This is in keeping with the local law down here, whi[ch I] respect."

The situation, according to [Mr.] Vesco, was that he told the P[res]ident, who repeated it on [tele]vision, "After I clear up this [...] mess with this fellow Rechn[izer] I would be in a position to [...] about freely, leave Costa [Rica] freely and, hopefully, return f[ree]ly. Now the preliminary hea[ring] on the Rechnizer allegation[s is] not yet over. When it is ove[r, it] will go to court.

"In the United States even [it] would take at least probably [...] years. Here it might take [...] longer. I repeat that, by C[osta] Rican law, I'm not permitte[d to] leave until that is cleared [...] My status in this country is c[om]pletely unchanged."

Poll Says Frenc[h] Back EEC Bod[y]

PARIS, June 12 (Reuters).—[A] majority of French voters sup[port] the idea of a directly elected [Eu]ropean Parliament, a poll [pub]lished here yesterday said.

The newspaper France-[...] said a survey conducted at [the] request of Prime Minister [Ray]mond Barre showed 61 per [cent] in favor and 17 per cent oppo[sed.] The remaining 22 per cent did [not] answer.

President Valéry Giscard d['Es]taing said last week that Fran[ce's] reputation was at stake over [the] question of direct elections to [the] European Parliament. A bill [pro]viding for such elections goes [be]fore the National Assembly [this] week.

هدية من الأهرام

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ency Toward 'Change'

ll Shows Leftists Gaining Suarez in Vote Campaign

RID, June 12 (UPI).—A lay showed Spain's left ground on Premier Adolfo in the campaign for Wed- general elections.

newspaper El Pais said e poll gave Mr. Suarez's atic Center 141 seats, the . Workers party 121 and nmunists 28, with other trailing behind.

weather hampered last- efforts by politicians in t free elections here in .

g rain, low temperatures and wind played havoc with an outdoor fiesta that was to climax the *Communist campaign.*

Heavy traffic clogged the 15 miles of highway to the 160-acre field where Communist supporters heard a speech by party general-secretary Santiago Carrillo but not—as scheduled—by 81-year-old Dolores Ibarruri, La Pasionaria, the veteran party president. The national news agency Cifra put the crowd at 200,000 and state-run television estimated it at 350,000.

The El Pais poll was taken a week before the voting from a sampling of 15,875 voters.

"The poll shows clearly that the voter tendency is toward a change," El Pais said. For example, it showed that Carlos Arias Navarro, the last premier under Franco, would likely fail in his race for the Senate.

But 38.5 per cent of those questioned did not reveal their choices. This large hidden vote arises from fear and political inexperience created by the Franco dictatorship, politicians said.

Another Poll

Of those Spaniards definitely naming a preference, 29.1 per cent chose Mr. Suarez's middle-of-the-road coalition and 28.1 the major Socialist party. Three weeks earlier Mr. Suarez held a 28.1-to-13.4 edge, according to the previous El Pais poll.

But another poll, released late *yesterday by the Spanish news* agency Europa Press, did not show the left as strong. It placed the neo-Franco Popular Alliance in third place, rather than the Communists.

In the face of the Socialist surge, Mr. Suarez, who pledged not to actively campaign, has increased his public exposure and sent letters to millions of Spaniards asking for support.

Prefers to Quit

Mr. Suarez, the architect of Spain's democratization, said yesterday that he prefers to quit the premiership if the election does not give him enough support to govern effectively.

The Socialist strength indicated by the El Pais poll was most marked in the country's two biggest provinces, Madrid and Barcelona. *In Madrid it gave the* Socialists 15 seats, Mr. Suarez's Democratic Center 9 and the Communist party 4. In Barcelona, the Socialists were seen winning 9 seats, the Communists 8, the moderate Catalan opposition 8 and the Democratic Center 5.

Spaniards are to elect 350 deputies to the congress, or lower house of parliament, and 207 senators to the upper house.

El Pais said the poll proved it very difficult to obtain a clear picture of how the Senate races will go. It said that in some provinces as many as 70 per cent of those asked said they did not know who they would vote for.

United Press International.

Young campaign workers pushing their candidate in Spanish town of Colmenar Viejo.

tical Surveys ecast a Close ot in Ireland

IN, June 12 (UPI).—s general election cam*vent into its final* phase ith pollsters predicting a ish.

than 2 million voters. g nearly half a million e voters, will elect a new Dail (parliament) Thurs-

Minister Liam Cosgrave's y coalition of Fine Gael bor was made odds-on by Dublin bookmakers.

olls taken by the political ndicated the government ner Prime Minister Jack Fianna Fail party each per cent of the voters per cent still undecided er cent going to smaller s.

ynch, who wound up a de campaign tour this . predicted his party pture 77 seats in the new nt, giving him an overall .

ice Offering Home' Grant

, June 12 (Reuters).—ds of jobless immigrants ce will be able to apply "go-home" handout of ancs (about $2,000) start- week.

sh grant, accompanied by omy class one-way air one way the government ; to ease the unemploy- oblem.

1 million persons are un- d in France, and almost are immigrant workers rica, Spain, Portugal and n-Common Market coun-

Chutist's 6,000th

, June 12 (UPI).—Soviet parachute champion a Zakuretskaya made 0th jump Thursday, "an record for women of all he Bulgarian news agen- reported.

Crowds Ignore Downpour

Queen Stars in London's Finale to the Jubilee

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, June 12 (NYT).—The final act of the silver jubilee spectacular starring Queen Elizabeth II was played out yesterday in the rain-drenched streets of London.

Once again, huge throngs pressed into the center of the city. Once again, the British genius for pageantry thrilled them. Once again, the affection of the British for their monarch caused them to ignore the downpour that soaked them and the Queen.

Mounted side-saddle on "Burmese," a black gelding given to her by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Queen rode from Buckingham Palace to the Horse Guards parade nearby to take part in the annual ceremony known as trooping the color. She was dressed in the scarlet-coated uniform of colonel-in-chief of the Scots Guards, the household regiment that she reviewed in the jubilee finale.

As the ceremony neared its end and Big Ben struck noon, the bells of Westminster Abbey rang out and a 21-gun salute echoed across the city. Then the equestrian pageant moved back up the Mall to the palace, the Queen surrounded by *her retinue: her consort,* Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, in his Grenadier Guards uniform; her son, Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales, in his Welsh Guards uniform; Prince Philip's uncle, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, in his Life Guards uniform, and her cousin, the Duke of Kent, in his Scots Guards uniform.

It was a reprise of the sounds and colors that have made London a magical, if often soggy, metropolis for the last week—the bells, the cannon, the clatter of horses' hoofs on the pavement, the cheers rising from tens of thousands of throats, and always the red and black, the gold and white and silver of ceremonial uniforms.

When the Queen reappeared on the palace balcony, the Royal Air Force saluted her with a fly-past of 25 planes—one for each year of her reign. With a Vulcan bomber in the lead, the jets streaked past at 1,000 feet, trailing red, white and blue smoke.

Banners in the crowd paid tribute to the 51-year-old Queen in their own more homely way: "We don't mind it pouring if she's *reigning,"* said *one.* "Great going, Liz," said another.

Chinese Find Fossil Bird

HONG KONG, June 12 (Reuters).—The fossilized remains of a bird between 12 million and 23 million years old have been discovered in Shantung Province, the New China News Agency reported today.

Ecuador Foreign Aide Quits After 3 Months

QUITO, Ecuador, June 12 (AP).—Jorge Salvador Lara, who became Ecuador's civilian foreign minister three months ago, has resigned, officials said. No reason was given.

He was scheduled to leave tomorrow for Grenada to represent his *country in the Organization* of American States meeting there.

Claims Overreaction

Byrd Lashes Carter Over Energy Bill

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, June 12 (WP).—Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd sternly rebuked President *Carter yesterday for* "overreacting" to congressional surgery on his energy proposals and said the administration has yet to learn how Congress works.

In his strongest criticism yet of Mr. Carter and his energy program, Sen. Byrd suggested that Mr. Carter "cool it just a bit at this stage and let the process work."

Sen. Byrd said he always believed the administration's energy program had "obvious flaws," but that he had hesitated to speak out until he had analyzed it.

So he was not surprised, he said, when the House Ways and Means Committee on Thursday rejected two key elements of the plan: a standby authority for tax on gasoline and tax rebates on purchase of fuel-efficient cars.

They were ill conceived and likely to be ineffective in conserving energy, Sen. Byrd said.

It was rejection of those two proposals, and a House Commerce subcommittee's vote to decontrol the price of new natural gas, that prompted Mr. Carter to charge Friday that the House panels had caved in to auto and oil lobbies.

*At his regular Saturday morn*ing press briefing, Sen. Byrd said he thought the reference to the industry lobbying efforts was "unfair."

The most powerful active lobby in Washington is the Executive Branch, he said. And, all too often, he said, when the White House fails in lobbying efforts, "Congress is made the butt of unfair criticism."

Sen. Robert Byrd

Suggesting that the White House should exercise more patience, he said that "before negativism should reign, we ought to wait and see what product evolves from the lengthy legislative process."

The senator, who frequently has urged the administration to work more closely with Congress and to seek its advice before promulgating programs, said the "situation has improved" but that there is still "a problem of no little significance."

Defending Congress's record on energy, Sen. Byrd said it already has approved several energy-related measures, including a bill to create a department of energy, strip mining controls and the Clean Air Act, which the Senate passed on Friday.

He said the Senate, which is considering holding hearings as early as 7 a.m. to handle administration and other proposals, is prepared for energy legislation and tomorrow will consider a $2.4-billion authorization for energy research.

On the specifices of Mr. Carter's energy program, Sen. Byrd said he thought the rebate for fuel-efficient cars was "bad from the start" because the revenues should be used for fuel-conservation measures rather than given back *to car purchasers. He said he con*sidered the standby gasoline tax to be "a very nebulous, vague and inefficient way to bring about conservation." He did not discuss other aspects of the program.

Smoking, Lead Linked In Unborn-Baby Blood

WASHINGTON, June 12 (Reuters).—Pregnant women who smoke may cause lead to accumulate in the blood of their unborn babies, a National Institutes of *Health report said today.*

The study was made for the NIH at the Prenatal Research Center in Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital. It found the lead content was high enough to slow the development of enzymes which help red blood cells make *hemoglobin,* a vital component of blood.

64 'CIA Agents' Listed in Athens

ATHENS, June 12 (Reuters).—An Athens magazine named 64 U.S. citizens yesterday who it claimed were CIA employees in Greece.

The magazine "Anti" described three of them as possible station chiefs in Athens and members of the political section of the embassy.

Publication of a list of alleged CIA members in Athens late in 1975 was followed by the assassination of CIA employee Richard Welch. The assassin was not *found but an underground orga*nization calling itself "17th of November" claimed responsibility for the killing.

Comecon Conference

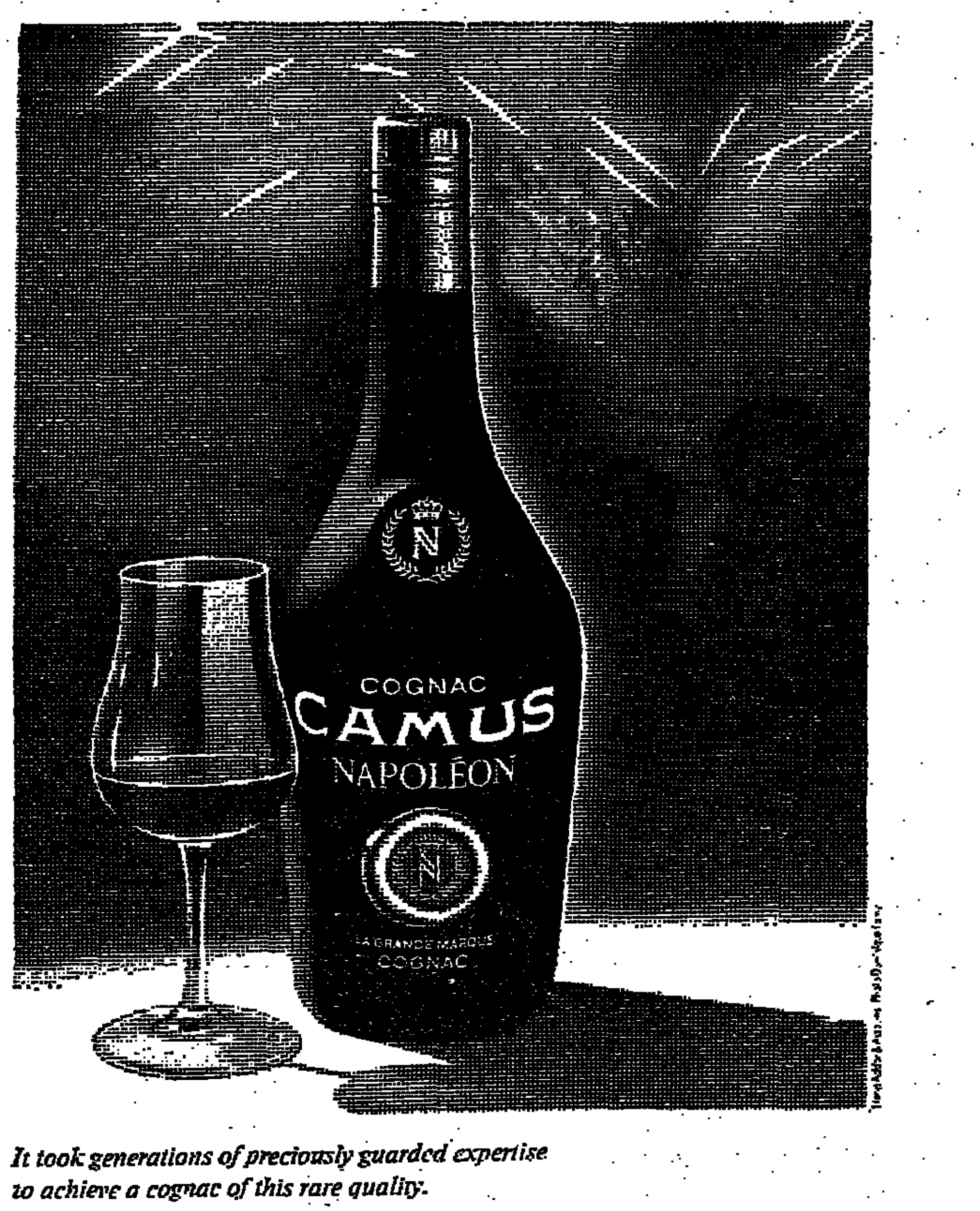
MOSCOW, June 12 (Reuters).—*Comecon will hold its 31st* conference in Warsaw on June 21.

Rhodesia Authorities Hold U.S. Physician

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 12 (UPI).—Police in the southeastern Rhodesia town of Chipinga said today that they are holding Dr. Selwyn Spray, a *U.S. missionary doctor, but gave* no reason for the weeklong detention.

Residents of the mission where Dr Spray administers a hospital, said the 38-year-old physician from La Grande, Ore., was picked up last Sunday night and accused of having been in touch with black nationalist guerrillas.

Cognac Camus Napoléon, a tribute to the taste of the truly civilized man.



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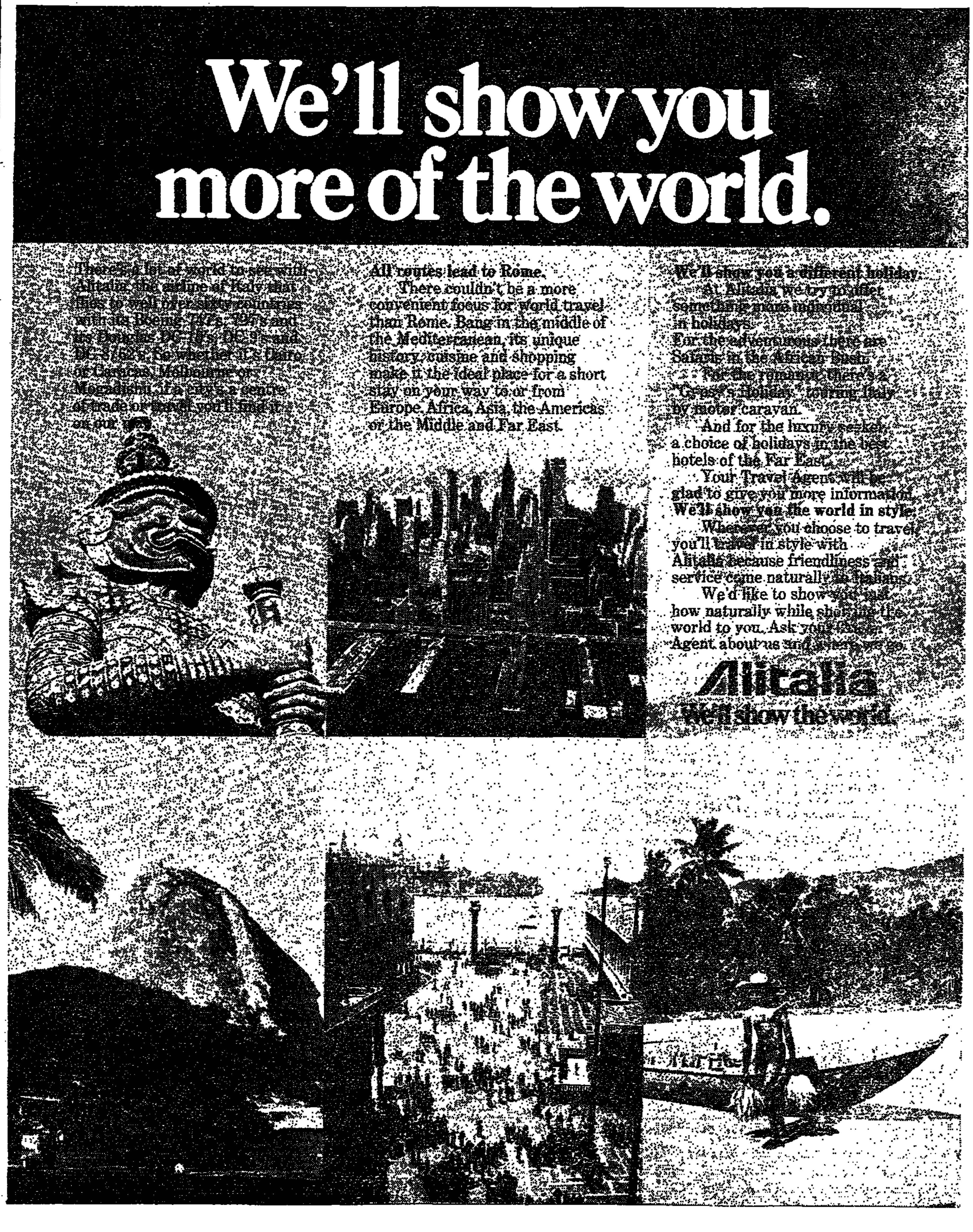
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Monday, June 13, 1977 *

Balancing in Brazil

In her brief visit to Brazil last week, Rosalynn Carter met with both President Geisel and two missionaries who told her they were tortured in a Brazilian jail. The conjunction of those two meetings was symbolic of the Carter administration's emerging approach toward Brazil and other Latin nations ruled by military oligarchies. The apparent intention is to maintain normal channels of diplomacy and communication with the governments but some contact also with their democratic critics. This marks a radical departure from the practice of recent administrations and has created a good deal of tension in hemisphere regimes.

The tension has been most pronounced with Brazil, and for understandable reasons. Brazil's current practices in the area of human rights are clearly not among the world's worst. In fact, in the context of South America, General Geisel's government must be considered relatively scrupulous. Yet conditions in Brazil were criticized in a State Department report to Congress only a few months ago. There are still frequent charges of arbitrary arrest, torture, and disregard for the welfare of the indigenous Indian population.

In all of these matters, however, the Geisel administration's record is markedly better than that of its immediate predecessor. Washington's concern for Brazil's civic life is due more to the Carter administration's keen interest in human rights than to any backsliding by General Giesel's regime. Therefore the Brazilians resent what seem to them a series of ill-deserved, ill-timed and meddlesome rebukes. The situation is further complicated by Washington's intense opposition to Brazil's pending nuclear deal with West Germany.

If Brazil's *human* rights situation has been improving, the same cannot be said for *political* rights. Obviously, the two are not entirely unrelated. When political rights are forcibly denied and critics are intimidated, human rights are often violated in the process. The gain for human rights in Brazil in recent years was due in part to President Geisel's effort to promote a limited revival of democratic political life. That effort now seems to have been virtually abandoned. The closing of Congress in order to decree anti-democratic electoral reforms and now the censorship of foreign publications have badly demoralized the once buoyant legal opposition, the Brazilian Democratic Movement.

Though disappointing, these developments did not deter the White House from including Brazil on Mrs. Carter's itinerary; and it is reported that her talks with General Geisel went well. By meeting with the missionaries she underscored the message that cooperation with the Brazilian government will not blind Washington to any inhuman treatment of its legitimate and peaceable political critics. Precisely because Brazil's leaders are sensitive to such criticism and to the issues at stake, here is one place where the Carter approach, if balanced, can have some effect.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Great Debate?

Three of the yeastier figures in American public life, Ronald Reagan, Daniel P. Moynihan and Henry Kissinger, have issued President Carter a vigorous, serious and politically weighty caution on his foreign policy. Speaking separately, they questioned in effect his contention, made at Notre Dame, that "we are now free of that inordinate fear of Communism" of the past. Their warning, coming as Mr. Carter completes his shakedown, makes plain that his diplomacy will unfold under the same conditions of challenge and controversy that all his recent predecessors have known.

Gov. Reagan, speaking for conservatives, fears the Kremlin is not yet sufficiently reconciled to the status quo for the United States to indulge in heavy human-rights criticism of right-wing allies. Sen. Moynihan, adding the intellectual's refinement, worries that an attempt to enlist Moscow in world development may distract from "the reality of the military and ideological competition with the Soviet Union which continues and, if anything, escalates." Mr. Kissinger, still the strategist, warns of underestimating and thereby assisting the rise of Communists to power in Western Europe.

Are they, and those whose anxieties they articulate, encumbered by an "inordinate fear of Communism"? It is a strange question to ask of a country with a $100-billion-plus defense budget, in an administration run by an ex-submarine officer. That it can be asked at all indicates both the distance the United States has come from a single-minded preoccupation with the Cold War and the unavoidable confusions attending that move. The break with the past did not begin with Jimmy Carter, but it could hardly be expected that he could extend it by incipient acts (the Korean withdrawal plan, the opening to Cuba) as well as by attitude and rhetoric, without stirring doubts about his course.

We find ourselves broadly in sympathy with Mr. Carter's intent to add the "new global issues of justice, equity and human rights" to the "traditional issues of war and peace." He would adjust American policy to new imperatives of world politics and technology and domestic concern. He not only has an unfamiliar vision of the world. He has a palpable, almost startling confidence that it is in relative terms safe as well as right to seek out this brave new world.

At base, his serious critics contend that he lacks a sense of history, a sense of the menace of the dark forces that have dominated the century's politics. It is a formidable criticism and, of course, an unanswerable one, but it is incumbent on the President to address it, in idea and in detail, in order to have any chance to make his vision come true. If what we are witnessing is the renewal of a great debate on foreign policy, that's good news. A serious and responsible exchange of contrasting views and approaches would help rather than hinder Mr. Carter as he shapes and refines his policies and begins the hard business of putting them to work.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

North-South Dialogue

The fire of international economic cooperation is still alive, under the cold ashes of the Paris conference. Too often [commentators] systematically played down the positive results of the conference, and moreover they alleged . that mutual concessions can have a meaning only between true partners, which the developing nations did not become .

What is fundamental is that the emergency aid program to the poorest nations has been kept without gaining anything in exchange, and above all the pledge to work toward the creation within the framework of Unctad, of a common fund to support the price of raw materials. This proves the sincerity of the Western nations in their search of an international economic order in which development is one of the main components.

—Alain Vernay in Le Figaro (Paris).

The Commonwealth Conference

The wholly mistaken (Commonwealth) tactic of playing cat and mouse with President Idi Amin—instead of confronting him directly—has let slip an opportunity of calling for the suspension of Uganda for as long as Amin's evil rule continues. That would have been a much sounder way of dealing with the tyrant. By taking an Englishman as hostage, Amin no doubt hopes to use this poor man's life to blackmail the Commonwealth into softening its condemnation. It is a wretched situation that could have been avoided if a principled stand had been taken in the first place—allowing Amin to come and then drumming him out of the club . . . The African leaders have been trying to convince the rest of the Commonwealth that a race war has already started in Rhodesia, and that it may already be too late to stop its spread through the subcontinent . . They have put forward a program for urgent action so impossibly tough, especially for Britain, that there is a strong reluctance among their partners to face up to the possibility that they may be right . . . Short-term expediency is almost certain to dictate British policy. However, the Africans' view is already beginning to find a willing ear in President Carter's administration . . . Prime Minister James Callaghan might find himself being driven forward by transatlantic winds if not carried along by African arguments.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 13, 1902

NEW YORK—President Roosevelt left West Point today for Oyster Bay, the resort on Long Island where he used to pass the summer before he succeeded to the presidency, and whither Mrs Roosevelt preceded her husband yesterday. The centennial celebration at the Military Academy closed today with the presentation of diplomas to the 100th class that has graduated from that institution.

Fifty Years Ago

June 13, 1927

WASHINGTON—Again America has a national hero. Captain Charles A. Lindbergh. Yesterday President Coolidge pinned the Distinguished Flying Cross on his breast, right beneath the French Legion of Honor. The U.S. Post Office has issued a special air mail stamp bearing the likeness of Capt. Lindbergh and his plane. It is the first time a living man has been pictured on a U.S. stamp.

God Bless our home

'Neutron Bomb Destroys Only Life, Not Property. (News Item).

The Man to Come to Dinner

By C.L. Sulzberger

BELGRADE—The United States' image in Yugoslavia has been perceptibly improved under the Carter administration, especially by its publicized opposition to any form of racism and insistence on human rights. Vice-President Mondale, who visited Tito last month, made a favorable impression on these issues.

While there is no basic change in U.S. policy here, it has been more effectively presented and one hopes that when Ambassador-designate Eagleburger arrives the forward momentum will continue. His predecessor was distinctly unpopular.

It is necessary to prove to the Yugoslavs that they too are included in Carter's philosophy. And Eagleburger arrives in a position to underline the stress on human rights by a simple gesture, after he settles in. The gesture would merely be to invite Milovan Djilas, one of Yugoslavia's best known men, to dinner.

Djilas, now 66, was for years one of Tito's closest companions. A pre-war Communist, already imprisoned by the royal regime, he became a fierce partisan hero renowned for his bravery.

Tito first introduced me to him shortly before the war was over, and Djilas said stonily: "Ah, you are the American who writes that our Tito is slaughtering Serbian peasants with American rifles." He turned his back. Tito chuckled: "Don't pay any attention to him."

Falling Out

For a while number three in the leadership, Djilas fell out with his peers over what he saw as imperfections in the system. He has always maintained, as a Montenegrin, a cousinly branch of the Serbian people: "We Serbs, those of us who are fighting for independence, are quite capable of destroying ourselves, but not of humbling ourselves."

So he spoke out against orthodoxy and served two more prison terms—this time sent by the Communists. Tito told me in 1954: "We have forgotten him already." adding that he would never be permitted to rejoin the party. Yet he added with grim pride that Djilas wouldn't have lived 24 hours in "other Eastern countries. We have an entirely different attitude toward deviation."

For a time Djilas, a talented writer, was allowed to travel abroad and lecture. But his ideas were seen as so heretical that for the past nine years he has been refused a passport to travel and none of his writings are published here.

He is free to move about in Yougoslavia and is not bothered by the police. He receives occasional foreign friends, expressing uninhibited views, but many Yugoslavs avoid him, knowing Tito wants to turn Djilas, as it were, into an "unperson."

The aging rebels' rebel bears this with surprising tranquillity and no visible bitterness. He continues to publish abroad where his literary stature constantly grows. He says he is no longer a Marxist but also not an anti-Marxist, simply a critic of the system in which he lives. He describes himself as a social democrat but stresses: "Western social democrats want to reform capitalism. I, as a social democrat, want to reform Communism."

He detects opportunism among Yugoslav careerists and autocracy in administration but he is convinced that a pluralistic society is gradually developing.

The nation is progressing economically and socially and treatment of dissidents (although more than 500 are in prison) is better than in Russia or most of its empire. Yugoslavia, he says, "is utopian compared with other stratified Communist systems."

Paid His Debt

The regime regards Djilas as a man who was sentenced to prison for infringing laws (that we would regard as excessive) but who has now paid his legal debt—although he is prevented from travelling while hundreds of thousands of other Yugoslavs wander about the West. Technically—while refused the right of free public expression and movement abroad—he is free.

What easier way is there for the United States to underscore its commitment to human rights everywhere than by the simple courtesy of an ambassadorial invitation to Djilas? The point would be lost on no one in this country nor could it validly be contended this was interference in local affairs.

U.S.-Yugoslav relations are fine: 19 joint capital ventures, one alone for $750 million, balanced trade, help on a nuclear power reactor in Slovenia, visits last month by Mondale and Admiral Holloway, Chief of Naval Operations. Even most movies shown are American.

Isn't it time to show we mean what we say about the global application of our philosophy by offering a modest courtesy to a man of international stature and free spirit if not entirely unrestricted life?

A Rocky Future Ahead for Détente

By Joseph Kraft

MOSCOW.—All through my stay here in Russia I have been trying to figure the future of Soviet-American relations. Détente—as President Carter made plain in the Notre Dame speech which has received careful and sympathetic attention here—is not out.

But a great many actions and statements in Moscow and Washington show that the détente of Jimmy Carter is not the détente of Henry Kissinger. The transition from one to the other suggests that the immediate future is going to be rocky.

As conceived by Dr. Kissinger, détente was a kind of molasses strategy. Kissinger believed the Soviet Union was cracking with internal tensions—among the Soviet leaders themselves; between the privileged class in Russia and ordinary Russians; between Russia and its one-time satellite regimes in Eastern Europe and China; between the Moscow leadership and its clients around the world.

The great danger to peace, in his view, was that the Russians would project their internal difficulties onto the world. As he saw it, Moscow would be driven to truly dangerous actions by the impact on competing leadership of such developments as opportunities in the Near East or revolt in Eastern Europe.

To guard against that, Dr. Kissinger moved to engage various Russian interest groups in the good things of the West—technology, trade, cultural exchange and the consumer society. Over the years, he figured, there would no doubt be many Soviet moves to achieve one-sided advantages. These, whether they came in Vietnam or Angola or arms development, would have to be blocked. But eventually, Dr. Kissinger hoped, the interest of Soviet leadership in Western molasses would dull their interest in confrontation.

Hope Unfounded

That hope proved unfounded in one area. The United States has lacked the will (in the post-Watergate era anyway) and the capacity (perhaps at all times) to deny Russia marginal advantages everywhere forever. Thus Vietnam went down, and serious efforts were not made to block Soviet-backed forces in Angola.

The Carter Administration has recognized this condition. It accepts the principle that what may look like gains for Russia may not be true advantages in the first place; and might, in the second place, be blocked without direct American commitment. Thus a potential Soviet threat in Zaire was headed off by Morocco and France—not the United States. Unlike Kissinger, Mr. Carter is prepared to fight fire with water.

A second difference is that the Russians turn out to be a lot more able to cope with internal strains than Kissinger imagined. Despite his uneven health, and for all the supposed challenges from bad guys in the wings, Secretary-General Leonid Brezhnev turns out to be stronger than ever. In a variety of different ways, moreover, the new Constitution approved at the May 24 plenum of the Central Committee legitimizes the special advantages of Russia's privileged classes, and eases many other potential strains.

Accordingly, it is not merely a single leader—a Brezhnev or Khrushchev—who is committed to détente. As frequent comments by dozens of different Russians in many walks of life have suggested to me, a large group of intellectuals, scientists, managers, and even party people want to have ties with the West.

Thus détente ought not to mean chiefly doing big deals at the summit in widely publicised meetings in Washington and Moscow. It makes sense to have informal get-togethers without a specific agenda outside the capital. It makes even more sense to maintain the cat's cradle of connections between many centers and professions which has steadily built up between Russians and Americans since 1972.

Precisely because Russia is better than previously supposed at managing internal tensions, American efforts to win quick advantages by pressing on Soviet fault lines are bound to be slapped down. That is why Sen. Jackson's amendment tying trade to immigration was met by abrogation of the trade agreements. That is why President Carter's comprehensive arms control proposal was so quickly rejected; and why his human rights emphasis has boomeranged in the new crackdown on Soviet dissidents.

Détente, in other words, has to be played long. It is only within the context of a relationship continuing over years and years and years that the United States can hope to achieve arms reductions and the better treatment of mankind. By an ironic mischance, Washington and Moscow have misunderstood these points, and therefore the immediate future, which might have been harmonious, is now shaping up as a rough period.

General Al Haig—Last Nixon Survivor

By James Reston

MONS, Belgium.—The only top man in the Nixon White House who survived the final days and went on to better work in the service of the U.S. government is General Al Haig, now commander of U.S. and NATO forces in Europe.

Haig probably knows more about what happened at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue during the last Nixon crisis—when the government was trying to protect itself against its own president—than anybody else, and he is unusual in other ways: He's not talking about it. He's not even writing a book about it, but he's reading all the other Nixon and Watergate books, and, "one day . . ." he says, saying nothing more.

This is the missing chapter in the Nixon story. Who was in charge of the military command when the President seemed not to be in command of himself? What fail-safe or double-check system was put in place, if any, in Haig's office in the White House, in the State Department, and at the Pentagon? Haig refuses to discuss these fundamental questions and for good reason.

The only thing he would say was that after the second Nixon broadcast with David Frost, he bet his wife that Henry Kissinger would call him within 48 hours, and Henry did call and said: "Was that the way you remembered it?" But again Haig didn't go on from there.

His Points

All that, he seemed to be saying, was in the past, and he was more interested in his new job: In the future of the NATO alliance; in the coming political struggles in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal; in the upcoming Conference on Human Rights in Belgrade; and in the Soviet Union's political and military policies in the Middle East and Africa. If I heard him right, he made the following points:

- We should concentrate on what we are doing in the NATO alliance, rather than on what they are doing in Moscow and the Warsaw Pact countries.
- For example, we have to work out our problems in the Eastern Mediterranean with Turkey and Greece. Turkey, he insisted, has a standing army of 500,000 men and can quickly call up another 750,000. Failure to resolve this allied problem in Greece and Turkey, he thought, could be extremely serious.
- The major problem with the Soviets is not on the central front of Europe—despite the Soviet military build-up in the Warsaw Pact countries—but on the periphery; in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East, and in Africa.
- The Soviet military build-up is not "mindless." Ever since the "missile crisis" in Cuba, they have been correcting their strategis weaknesses, and are now working on getting bases on both sides of Africa along the oil transport lines from the Midc East to Western Europe and t Americas.
- Meanwhile, the Commun political challenge in Ita France, Spain and Portugal h to be watched and handled ve carefully, for this is as mu and maybe more of a psycholo ical problem among the Eu pean peoples than a milita problem.

NATO Progress

Haig said he thought some pr ress was being made in NA despite the obvious political pr lems. He believed the days separate training and maneuv by the national units was o and that the integrated Cen Command was much better. T standardization of weapons a ammunition was a slow proce he said, but President Carter w trying to minimize "national co petitiveness" and pressing t Pentagon to contract for n weapons manufactured in E rope.

Meanwhile, he thought that t controversy between the U.S. a the Soviet Union over "hum rights" had not only clarified t philosophic conflict between E and West, but had persuad other members of the allia that they must improve the mi tary defenses of the West.

It was important, Haig su gested, to hold the line in Eur but not to lose sight of what thought was the major threat Soviet policy around the ed of the Euro-Asian continent.

The Soviet Union was now, observed, not only a superpow but "the last of the empires." discovered in the Cuban miss crisis and the African confli of the '60s that it did not ha the transportation systems to its power on a global scale. was working on this proble steadily but not recklessly, Ha said. It had increased its pow on land and on sea, but st needed bases beyond the inter seas of the Baltic and the Me terranean to operate effective on a world scale.

The NATO problem, Haig su gested, was to recognize that th was a natural development f a new "world power" and counter it on the periphery NATO had countered it in t center of Europe.

Haig thought this could done if the Western democrac were not weakened by Comm nist coalitions or by confli over economic problems wit the alliance.

Turkey seemed to be on h mind more than anything el As an anchor of the alliance the Eastern Mediterranean, wh Israel was in a state of politi transition and confusion, a when Moscow was trying to ta advantage of the NATO divisio Turkey, he said, was vital to t defense of the West and eve thing possible should be done resolve its conflict with Gre over Cyprus.

Most of these problems w political, Haig said, and therefo beyond his authority, but t Soviet Union had as many pr lems in the East as NATO h in the West, and he was co fident that a political as well a military balance of power co be maintained.

If, he concluded, NATO remai ed a democratic coalition a kept its eye not only on t central front in Europe but the rising political problems the Middle East and Africa, th he believed, the alliance co go on into the '80s without t fear of a major conflict betwe the superpowers.

Letters

No Females?

Re your article in the June 8 Herald on Page 2 entitled "Women Move A Step Closer To Mt. Athos."

I understand about the 20 monasteries of priests choosing to live without women, but how on earth do they arrange things so that "even the flocks of chickens and sheep contain no females"?

ALICE B. STRINGER.
St.-Germain-en-Laye, France.

CIA Tours

"CIA To Let Tourists See Its Headquarters" (IHT, June 3). So what's new? The KGB has always conducted tours of its buildings. One-way, of course.

AL HIX.
London.

'Ugly Americans?'

I am referring to your arti "U.S. Envoy Approved for Sw zerland" (IHT, June 8). I w very disappointed to read th President Carter is following t same policy of all previous a ministrations in appointing re resentatives of the U.S. in fo eign countries who are not w qualified. Thorough knowled of a particular country, its la guage, customs, history, etc., a of paramount importance properly fulfill a post of amb sadorship.

Having traveled through a resided in several foreign cou tries, I have learned from fir hand experience the importan of these qualities in dealing wi different peoples and maki friends for America. So few them like us! Do we have remain the "Ugly American" f ever?

TED HARDEN.
Monte Carlo, Monaco.

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n the Lush Seychelles in the Indian Ocean a Coup Is Just a Hiccup

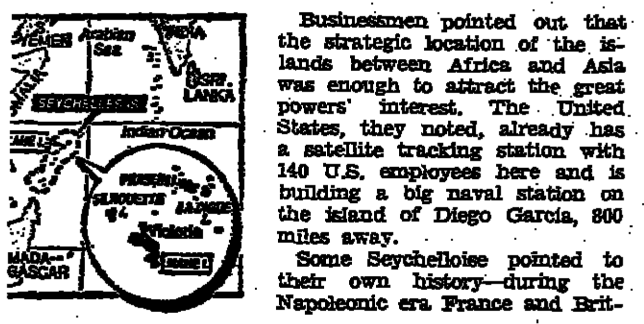
By Michael T. Kaufman

IA. Seychelles, June (YT).—This nation of ly islands a thousand the coast of Africa in n Ocean whose major s romance experienced he other day, but as convulsions go it was mild—more like a case s.

gregate size of the 94 270 square miles, and spread across 150,000 les of water. Most are ed except for tortoises and 90 per cent of the sons live on Mahe, the s tiny city that boasts the smallest capital in l and of having the lic monument to Queen just over a foot high.

ourist Trade

nday there was a small, nd relatively tidy coup was very much to by men armed with from the Communist had almost certainly n Tanzania, and 120 armed with sticks from captured two police d overthrew the gov- f James Mancham, the playboy President, fessed idea of govern- be seen with beautiful beautiful places far olling the undisputed f this botanically ex- archipelago.



On his periodic visits home he would often drive Mahe's 80 miles of roads in his Rolls-Royce Corniche—always with beautiful millionaires—and mingle with tourists at the beach hotels built with his encouragement. The bulwark of his foreign policy was tourist promotion and an innocent nonalignment. "Neither to the left nor to the right, the Seychelles is the friend of all," he would say, pointing out that his country, which became independent of Britain last year, needed no armed forces.

Actually, according to residents of the Seychelles, the true symbols of political life are sunshine, bikinis, Camparis and the *coco de mer*, a remarkable palm fruit that only grows here.

Last Monday, when the radio announced that Mr. Mancham, then in London for the Commonwealth Conference and living in a $300-a-day suite at the Savoy, had been deposed, rumors circulated: that the new leaders were Marxists, that the exercise must have been engineered by the Soviet Union, which only four days earlier opened a full embassy here. When the radio announced that as an emergency measure there would be a curfew and that the sale of alcohol was forbidden, there were whispers that stylish and coquettish ways were giving way to revolutionary puritanism.

Strategic Location

Businessmen pointed out that the strategic location of the islands between Africa and Asia was enough to attract the great powers' interest. The United States, they noted, already has a satellite tracking station with 140 U.S. employees here and is building a big naval station on the island of Diego Garcia, 800 miles away.

Some Seychelloise pointed to their own history—during the Napoleonic era France and Britain fought for the islands, each largely in the belief that the other thought they were important and worth having—and maintained that the coup must have been engineered by some great power. The islanders said that some of the participants in the coup were seen with Soviet-designed assault weapons and some wore camouflage uniforms and had walkie-talkies. Where did this equipment come from and where had the plotters been trained? they asked. And who were the anonymous "authors of the coup" who were signing the communiqués on liquor sales and the radio announcements that "molestation of young Seychelloise girls would be regarded very seriously."

Associated Press.
Albert René, new President of the Seychelles.

United Press International.
Ousted Seychelles President James Mancham.

"You must realize," a businessman remarked, "that if you wink at a woman on one side of the island, her husband knows about it within 10 minutes at the other end. You just could not train a paramilitary force and arm them in secrecy here."

Rivals for Years

Within two days of the coup, answers began forming. First the new President, France Albert René, who had been Prime Minister, sought to convey the impression that he was as surprised as anyone by events and that he had been invited by men who were mysteriously identified only as the authors of the coup to become President. This was less than disingenuous.

Besides being Prime Minister, Mr. René is the head of the United party, which had joined in coalition with Mr. Mancham's more conservative Democratic party. He has also been Mr. Mancham's chief rival for 10 years. Like the ousted President he is a London-trained lawyer and a *grand blanc*—a member of the light-complexioned aristocracy—among a population with a large black African admixture that traces its ancestry to French settlers in the 18th century.

On the night of the coup several people who know Mr. René well insist they heard his voice using a code name and giving instructions over the walkie-talkies. Despite his professions of reluctant acceptance of the power offered him, there are few people who do not believe that he brought about his ascent.

As to the weapons and training, it is becoming increasingly clear that there was a tie to Tanzania, which has a surplus of Chinese and Soviet weapons and which has a boat, the Mapanouzi (Swahili for "revolution"), commissioned for ferrying guerrillas in socialist solidarity.

Mr. René, a silver-haired, athletic-looking man, acknowledged that some of the men had been trained in Tanzania. His new Minister of the Interior, Ogilvie Berlouis, served until a month ago as the United party's representative in Tanzania. On the night of the coup he gave several people the impression that he was commanding the military operation.

A final piece of circumstantial evidence is the open contempt with which the President of Tanzania, Julius K. Nyerere, held Mr. Mancham, whose flamboyant and sybaritic style contrasted so sharply with his own ascetic probity. Still, open interference in the affairs of friendly states is the chief taboo of African unity, and the Tanzanian connection would probably not have been leaked here if Mr. Mancham had not tried from London to link the coup to the Russians.

Clearly, such talk alarms Mr. René and even his Minister of Education and Culture, Jacques Hodoul, who styles himself a Marxist and who is considered by some old allies of Mr. Mancham to be the figure behind the uprising. After all, tourism brings nearly all the country's revenues, and tourists tend to be frightened off by radical regimes or by regimes they regard as radical.

Neither Mr. René nor Mr. Hodoul nor any of the other new Cabinet members looks like run-of-the-mill Jacobins. Mr. René wears French-designed open-neck shirts and costly loafers; however, he has said that he will not use Mr. Mancham's Rolls. He has also canceled the forthcoming Miss Seychelles contest because "such a spectacle does not become a nation in our stage of development." As for Mr. Hodoul, he wears a heavy gold chain around his neck and keeps the top buttons of his shirt open, and he drives the sleekest sports car on Mahe.

Essentially, they say, their differences with Mr. Mancham lay in his flamboyance and his devotion to tourism at the expense of other forms of development and, most particularly, in what they saw as his intent to defer scheduled elections and seek to become president for life. They insist that they really like tourism very much and, indeed, they have merged the portfolios of tourism and foreign affairs into a single post.

"We think that tourism should remain a mainstay of our economy but not the only one," Mr. Hodoul said. "We should also develop fishing and agriculture." Enormous schools of tuna and other fish are being illegally netted by Japanese and Korean trawlers, for the Seychelles has no way of patrolling its waters. Patrol boats are to be supplied by France, and Britain is planning to aid in building a large-scale fish-processing industry.

Copra Decline

As for agriculture, Mr. Hodoul noted that as the tourist bonanza grew, copra production declined by two-thirds although Seychelles copra draws the best prices because it has the highest palm-oil content. While cultivators elsewhere climb the trees to cut as many nuts as they can, including immature ones, here, where the gross product is a relatively high $600 a year and where the weather is lovely, people wait for the nuts to fall.

At any rate, the new government realizes that whatever the future holds, tourists are a bounty even if they come from South Africa. "We do not like apartheid but we are realistic," said Mr. Hodoul when asked if there were plans to exclude any visitors. Mr. René insisted that the new government would honor all international agreements, including the 10-year lease signed last year with the United States for the tracking station.

As evidence of the government's independence of Moscow or Peking, Mr. René recounted that a foreign reporter had written that neither the Soviet nor the Chinese Embassy had even informally congratulated the new leaders because each felt the other was responsible for the coup. "I think that's beautiful," he commented.

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ct Is Unlikely

desia Economy Stretches Clamor for Peace Grows

By John F. Burns

N HILLS, Rhodesia, 12 (NYT).—The funeral week for a 37-year-old was the only Rhodesian n last week's raid on camps in Mozambique, ninutes, from the open- to the concluding rifle white-gloved air force rd.

about all they can military captain said as officers in black arm amed out of the chapel buglers in yellow-tas- es. The buglers had e last Post for Flight Collocott, killed when transport plane crash- eoff from the captured Mapai.

e pilot's death, 94 Rhodiers have been killed this year, three times as in the same period Guerrilla casualties most as sharply. Behind some equivalence lie difficulties for the gov- of Prime Minister Ian

ll but efficient govern- e has been stretched he guerrillas' widening . Moreover, economic are approaching the point, causing the busi- munity to press for a settlement that would k rule.

ans must be under mis- sion," Michael Daffy, of the Associated of Commerce of Rhode- ast week. "The nation's ent need is a settle-

romise Unlikely

ith evidently agrees. He g a right-wing revolt e ruling Rhodesian Front insistence that the 269.- s must reach a political dation with the 6.4 mil- s.

oblem, as always, is that h's settlement terms dif- y from those demanded ack nationalists. On key he franchise in a major- constitution and eco- arantees for whites—the for compromise are

f a compromise on the were possible, it is al- tain that the nationalists ll agree to a guarantee of property rights, which would leave more than 80 per cent of the country's wealth in white hands. So the prospect is for a continuing stalemate, likely to be broken only if the military and economic pressures become unbearable.

Midway through its fifth year, the war's direct costs to the government are $800,000 a day—a quarter of all outlays. A far more serious problem is manpower. Every month, about 1,500 whites leave the country, and the able-bodied men who remain are being drawn into the war.

Last week, as the strike force was withdrawing from its six-day thrust into Mozambique, the government announced that all men under 38 years old would do a minimum of 190 days a year in uniform, and those 38 to 50 would do a minimum 70 days. Even those over 50 would be encouraged to enlist in part-time guard units.

For business and industry, the announcement was a tightening of a screw that already has inflicted more damage than the trade sanctions invoked by the United Nations 11 years ago. Although vacancies have been filled with women, and some with blacks, many companies barely survive, often by having employees work 10 to 12 hours a day.

So far, there are only a few business failures a week. But the economy, which shrank by 1 per cent in 1975 and 3.5 per cent last year, probably will sag further this year. The harvest, completed a few weeks ago, was one of the poorest in years, and slumping tobacco and corn receipts—accounting for almost half of the country's foreign exchange—could accelerate the slide of many companies toward bankruptcy.

Dwindling Manpower

The draft reflects the vicious circle in which the government is caught over manpower. With the wider call-up, it has hastened the emigration of those who feel that the privileged life-style of white Rhodesia is not worth dying for. The emigration reduces the number of soldiers available for the war, prompting longer terms of service, which in turn persuade others to go.

For a community outnumbered almost 25 to 1 by a fast-growing black population, the shrinkage is a dire threat. For 10 years after 1965, despite sanctions, the population grew. Then, last year, it shrank by 7,073. In the first four months of this year the exodus quickened to 3,578, 50 per cent higher than last year.

The real figure may be far higher. Large numbers, possibly thousands, are leaving "on vacation," with no intention of returning. Apart from escaping the opprobrium visited on anyone taking what is called the "chicken run," they benefit from a loophole in exchange regulations that allows a family of four to take three times more money in vacation allowances—$5,200—than if they were to emigrate.

'Risks Too High'

The departures are likely to increase unless there is a sudden improvement on the military or political front. "Frankly, if it got much worse, we'd have to think our position out again," said Robert Hussey, a Briton with small children who operates a car-rental agency in Salisbury. "There comes a point, whatever your fixed investment here, when the risks become too high," he said.

For whites, the risks of dying in the war remain relatively slight. To date, 256 whites have died, 170 of them soldiers. But the chances are growing as the guerrillas, now ranging over almost the entire country, intensify their efforts.

By government estimate, there are 2,500 guerrillas inside the country with 10,000 more in training camps outside. It was largely to blunt an expected offensive in the southeastern area that the military staged the raid into Mozambique in the face of international denunciations.

United Press International.
Newly commissioned officers in Rhodesian Army received their lieutenant's bars Friday. Most of them were black.

11 Blacks Commissioned

GWELO, Rhodesia, June 12 (UPI).—Eleven blacks received commissions as lieutenants recently in what the military commander described as a giant step forward in the integration of the Rhodesian Army.

Also receiving commissions were nine whites, including Richard De Lang, highly decorated U.S. Army veteran who served three tours of duty in Vietnam.

Enlargement Under Way

Suez Canal Traffic Flowing At Prewar Cargo Intensity

ISMAILIA, Egypt (NYT).—The Suez Canal, two years after its reopening, has regained its position as a major waterway, but fewer oil tankers now use it.

According to Nashour Ahmed Mashour, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, traffic through the waterway between the Mediterranean and Red Seas has risen to an average of 55 ships a day, almost as many as used it before it was closed by the 1967 Middle East war. But the volume of shipping, he said, has about doubled because today's vessels are larger and carry more cargo.

Oil tankers, he said, account for only 40 per cent of the canal's business, compared with 75 per cent before the 1967 war. Many tankers are now too big to pass through the canal, and the tanker surplus makes it cheaper for some to make the long trip around Africa rather than pay the tolls through the canal.

However, a project is under way to widen and deepen the canal so that by 1980 it will be able to accommodate loaded ships of 150,000 tons with a draft of 53 feet. The canal today can take ships of only 60,000 tons with a draft of 38 feet. This excludes about half of the world's oil tankers.

Traffic Increases

Canal business improved greatly in its second year of operation, with the number of ships up by 27 per cent over the period from June, 1975, to last June, and cargo up 54 per cent. Shipping companies were reluctant to use the canal when it first opened, and insurance costs were high. But confidence apparently has returned.

A major factor was Egypt's decision in January to cut a special surcharge by half on container ships to 5 per cent, leading to a doubling of container-ship traffic.

Mr. Mashour said that the traffic rates, raised about 90 per cent above 1967 levels, were very low but said "nobody can tell" if they will be increased.

He said that Egypt would realize a gross income of $450 million to $500 million from the canal this year.

When the work now under way is completed, revenues will double, he said. If a plan to deepen and widen the waterway still farther in the 1980s is started, it will triple the canal's revenues, he said.

Ships bound for Israel are permitted to go through the canal, although not if they fly the Israeli flag. Asked how many ships headed for Israel had used the canal, Mr. Mashour said: "I do not count them. It is not my business."

'Secret Man' of Mijas Hides Only From the Spotlight Now

By Mary Peirson Kennedy

MIJAS, Spain, (IHT).—Don Manuel Cortes, 72, is going to vote the Socialist ticket in the Spanish elections on Wednesday. The last time he voted for the Socialists was in 1936. This will be the second time he has voted in his life.

Mr. Cortes was elected mayor in 1936, thus gaining the honorific "don" on the Socialist ticket of this picturesque mountain village (population 9,799). In 1939, two years after the provincial capital, Malaga, fell to the Franco forces, he went into hiding to avoid being executed. He assumed he could surface in four or five years: it turned out to be 30.

Amnesty in 1969

From 1939 to 1969, he hid in his own home. Only his wife, Juliana, and his daughter, Maria, knew he was there. For 30 years, friends, neighbors and enemies passed in the narrow streets in front of the three houses he hid in without knowing he was there.

In his house on the Calle Capitan Cortes, his daytime refuge was a special opening under the stairs that could be camouflaged with straw and esparto grass. Esparto was plaited by the whole family and is used in the making of shoes, baskets and hats. At night, when the doors were carefully locked, he would come out of his hiding place.

An account of those years, "In Hiding," by British writer Ronald Fraser was published in 1972, three years after the Spanish government granted amnesty for offenses alleged to have been committed during the Civil War and Mr. Cortes was able to walk the streets of his village. In the book, the former barber talks of his life, his political convictions and his faith in the possibility of a better world.

The book was banned in Spain, but it was translated into Spanish in Mexico and Mr. Cortes was able to read it.

It has been eight years since he came out of hiding and he and his wife contend with poor health, money problems and a strong desire not to "talk anymore about the past." Before, and especially after, publication of the book, people came to talk to him at all hours of the day and night.

Opposes Communists

He now refuses to give interviews or to have his picture taken. "In the book I said all there is to say, nothing has changed since then."

Asked if he would attend a Socialist party meeting that evening in the village, his wife answered for him, "No, there's no point in it."

But he said he was going to vote the Socialist ticket, the Socialist Party of the Spanish Workers (PSOE). "It is bad to vote for regional splinter groups. The main party must have a strong vote to give it the power it needs to change things. The PSOE believes in regional autonomy and Andalusia will get a fair break with them."

Town Has Changed

He does not like the Communists, "whether they call themselves Eurocommunists or Stalinists, they are all the same." And he likes even less the Popular Alliance (the rightist bloc headed by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, an ex-cabinet minister in the Franco government.) "They are just more of what we have had for 40 years." When asked about the Union of Center Democrats, a group of 15 centrist parties headed by Premier Adolfo Suarez, he hesitated and then said, "He's not bad, he's done some things that I like."

In their spotless whitewashed home with red doors, the political news report on television was beginning and he nodded toward the screen. "Say what they will, there has to be a profound change here. The tourist boom is over, there is unemployment everywhere and it seems to me that the Socialists understand these problems better than the rest."

When Mr. Cortes went into hiding in 1939, Mijas was a poor town without industry and most of the land in the hands of a few. It had one automobile, no doctors and very little work for anyone. The reprisals against those who had had anything to do with the Socialists or the Communists were swift and final.

In 1960, the tourist boom began and Mr. Cortes began seeing strange, exotic people strolling up and down the Calle Capitan Cortes. At first he thought they must all be millionaires until he discovered that many were from Socialist countries. "It made me believe in Socialism more." There are 1,501 foreign residents living there and every day carloads of tourists come up to enjoy what promoters call "the purest air in the province of Malaga," the breathtaking panoramas of the Mediterranean, donkey "taxis" and the countless boutiques, art galleries and restaurants.

No Income

The Corteses sold a bit of land that they had to foreigners and also the water rights. "My wife has a small old-age pension, a '*miseria*' [a trifle], but of course I have nothing. The government would not consider the livelihood of a man that has been in hiding 30 years."

For one who was in hiding for so long, he stands very straight. Of medium height and with gray hair, his skin bears the scars of the smallpox that he had as a boy. His voice is calm and his blue-green eyes take in everything around him. But the 30 years of fear left its mark on him and his wife. They are trained in every nuance of being inconspicuous.

A poor boy whose parents died when he was very young, Mr. Cortes was brought up by foster parents and never left Mijas until he was 20 and went into the army. Although he was a good student, he was too poor to continue his studies after 12 and he became a barber like his foster father.

He is an avid reader, and one of the things that made confinement easier was the reading material his wife found for him.

In refusing to have his picture taken, he said, "I don't need publicity. I had so much in the beginning and all that is over now."

He was too polite to actually ask this reporter to leave, but he kept glancing back at the television set where a variety show was about to begin. At the door he agreed that he liked his village better with all its new and attractive living quarters, but he added that "young people should listen more to their elders if they want to understand what politics are all about."

He smiled, "Yes, I think the Socialists will win Wednesday."

Russians Revise Anthem, Omitting Stalin Reference

MOSCOW, June 12 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union issued the text of its revised national anthem last night. It proved to be very similar to the old one except for omitted references to Stalin.

The anthem followed the trend of the new Soviet Constitution by upgrading the role of the Communist party, which is proclaimed as "the strength of the people."

Words to the old anthem have not been sung since Nikita Khrushchev denounced Stalin in 1956. Stalin and Vladimir Lenin were hailed as the guides of the Soviet people in the old version.

Among changes in the text, a line declaring "Stalin raised us to be true to the people" is replaced by one referring to Lenin. And where Stalin was said to have inspired the people "to labor and triumphs," Lenin now is said to have done this.

U.S. Panel Votes, 11-0, To Open Secret Data

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—U.S. House of Representatives investigators have voted to make public records allegedly indicating the existence of an international uranium cartel which conspired to drive up prices of the nuclear fuel.

On an 11-0 ballot, members of the House Commerce Committee rejected appeals Friday by Gulf Oil Corp. and the Canadian government to keep the documents secret. It opened the way for the information to be made public at hearings next week.

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		AlaP 9s2000	10[illegible]	ADist 4¾s86	63⅞	AppP 11[illegible]s83	109
		AlaP 8[illegible]	9[illegible]	AExC 7.8s92	93[illegible]	AppP 11s82	107⅛
Treasury Bonds		AlaP 7[illegible]	90	AExC 9[illegible]s92	107	AppP 10[illegible]s84	107
TN 7[illegible]s78	101.11	AlaP 8[illegible]s03	9[illegible]	AExC 8[illegible]s86	104	Arco 8.70s8[illegible]	104⅞
TN 7[illegible]s78	99.17	AlaP 8[illegible]	92[illegible]	AExC 7.7s87	101¼	Arco 8s82	102⅞
Int-Am Dev. Bank		AlaP 9[illegible]s04	103¼	AFlet 6[illegible]s73	99¼	Arco 8[illegible]s83	104½
IAm 8[illegible]s95	102.24	AlaP 10[illegible]s05	110	AGnn 6[illegible]s94	96½	Arco 8s84	103
IAm 8s85	101.16	AlaP 10[illegible]s06	103	AHoist [illegible]s92	109	Arco 7[illegible]s82	102
IAM 8[illegible]s01	102.6	AlaP 8[illegible]s0[illegible]	99	AHoist 5[illegible]s93	11[illegible]	Arco 7[illegible]s86	101¾
		Alaska 6s96	83	AHosp 5[illegible]s99	99[illegible]	Arjoir 9[illegible]s87	97⅞
World Bank		Alexn 5[illegible]s96	58½	AMF 4[illegible]s87	87	ArizP 7.45s02	86
IntBk 4[illegible]s93	96.16	AllgL 4s87	66	AMedcp 5s97	67⅞	ArizP 9[illegible]s82	105⅜
IntBk 3[illegible]s81	97	AllnGp 6s97	73¼	AMedcp 9[illegible]s98	94[illegible]	ArizP 9.85s80	106⅞
IntBk 6[illegible]s94	85.16	AllnGp 11[illegible]s94	1[illegible]	AMedcp 9[illegible]s99	94[illegible]	ArizP 10[illegible]s00	[illegible]
IntBk 6[illegible]s94	84.24	AlldC 6.6s95	90[illegible]	AmMot 6s88	62	ArlnRlr 5s86	55
IntBk 8[illegible]s9[illegible]	[illegible]	AlldPd 7s[illegible]	81	ASmel 4[illegible]s85	75¼	Arms 4.35s84	65
IntBk 8[illegible]s96	9[illegible]	AldSu 5[illegible]s87	58½	AmStr 9[illegible]s01	102	ArmS 6.7s95	100⅝
IntBk 8s80	102.16	Alcoa 4[illegible]s82	69[illegible]	ASug 5.3s93	73⅞	Armr 4[illegible]s83	94
IntBk 8.05s85	104.16	Alcoa 5[illegible]s91	105[illegible]	ASu 5.3s93r	73[illegible]	Armr 5s84	84⅝
InBk 8.35s80	104	Alcoa 6s92	87[illegible]	ATT 2[illegible]s80	91¼	ArCk 8.45s84	103⅛
InBk 8.35s8[illegible]	[illegible]	Alcoa 9s95	104[illegible]	ATT 3[illegible]s84	79¼	ArPub 4[illegible]s87	84
InBk 9.35s00	108	Alcoa 7.45s96	96¼	ATT 4[illegible]s85	83[illegible]	Asar 8.8s85	104
IntBk 8s81	102.28	AMAX 7[illegible]s76	100	ATT 4[illegible]s85r	83	AshO 4[illegible]s93	83
IntBk 8[illegible]s86	104 8	AMAX 8s86	102⅝	ATT 2[illegible]s86	70¾	shO 8.8s00	102⅝
InBk 8.85s[illegible]	[illegible]	AMAX 8[illegible]s84	104[illegible]	ATT 2[illegible]s87	72	ADGC 8[illegible]s83	104
IntBk 7.3s96	100.20	Amerce 3[illegible]s92	69[illegible]	ATT 3[illegible]s90	70[illegible]	AsCp 9[illegible]s90	104½
IntBk 8s01	103.24	AHes 6[illegible]s92	87	ATT 8[illegible]s2000	107	AsCp 8[illegible]s8[illegible]	103[illegible]
IntBk 7s82	99.26	AFoP 4.8s87	75¼	ATT 7s01	9[illegible]	AsCp 8.2s87	101
IntBk 7.65s87	97 24	AForP 5s30	56¼	ATT 6[illegible]s79	103	AsInv 5[illegible]s77	99[illegible]
IntBk 8[illegible]s92	100	AAirFil 6s90	100¼	ATT 7[illegible]s03	97[illegible]	AsInv 5[illegible]s79	95[illegible]
		AAirl 4[illegible]s8[illegible]	[illegible]	ATT 5.20s05	107¼	AsInv 4[illegible]s83	85[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

(Continued on page 13, col.

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BANQUE DE GESTION FINANCIERE

May 26, 1977

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NEW ISSUE — 20 May, 1977

U.S. $120,000,000

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INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1977

rt-Term Interest Rates Fall, r Eurobonds' Dollar Sector

By Carl Gewirtz

ne 12 (IHT).—Short-t rates continued to last. week, spreading hroughout the dollar e Eurobond market. ws differ on where und by year-end, the impending upward abated and money een sitting on the ow moving back into

., however, that in- looking to protect gainst a rise in in- by buying into high- r. This was evident ndary market, where f recent U.K. issues Bowater 9 1/4s and s were up about a n the primary mar- he European Coal & unity's issue was a

ar issue, the longest- paper in some 18 such a success that re able to increase to $50 million from lion initially envis- key to the success per-cent coupon—a yield and a protec- a possible erosion ndary-market price later since triple-A- on shorter maturi- ently yielding just ent.

strated by the in- e principal amount. of the issue was a bankers now talk ossibility of reopen- dormant 15-to-20- the market.

la also appears to for the $30-million stralian Mining & hich is offering a 1/4 per cent for its

horter end of this edge of the market is a five-year loan for Pemex, Mexico's state-owned oil agency. It is offering to pay 9 per cent for its $50-million loan. The terms are in line with the yield on its outstanding 10 1/4s of 1982.

However, the response to the $50-million issue for Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico, Brazil's development bank, indicates that a coupon of more than 9 per cent is not by itself the ticket to instant success. The bank is offering to pay 9 1/4 per cent for its seven-year loan, but demand reportedly is very spotty. There are those who like the credit and the coupon and others who refuse to be enticed into buying Third World debt regardless of coupon.

Overall, the tone of the market improved late Friday when word spread that the rumored $200-million loan for the World Bank—which would have been its first in this market—has been put off. The bank apparently believes it could currently borrow at more favorable terms in New York and prefers to either go there or wait to see if conditions here improve, allowing it to borrow at equal cost.

This was a welcome relief as the market is still digesting the recent $500-million loan for the European Economic Community, whose 7 1/2s of 1982 are trading at 97 7/8-98 3/8 while the 7 3/4s of 1984 are quoted at 97 1/8-97 5/8.

In addition, Sweden's $200-million loan is still on offer. Comments on this issue vary widely. Some bankers report strong demand for the $100 million of five-year notes with a coupon of 7 1/2 per cent, while others say they only see demand for the $100 million of 10-year. 8 1/4-per-cent bonds. Pricing on both is likely to be at a discount—99 and 99 1/2, respectively.

Critics of the longer-term portion noted that Electricité de France's $50-million, 10-year loan marketed in New York last week was priced at 99 3/4 with a semi-annual coupon of 8 1/2 per cent, making for a yield on an annual-coupon basis of 8.72 per cent.

The other issues currently on offer here include:

- $30 million of seven-year notes for Canadian Pacific (Bermuda) Ltd., bearing a coupon of 8 1/2 per cent.
- $50 million of seven-year, 8 1/2-per-cent notes for Walter Kidde Overseas Finance, guaranteed by the parent U.S. company.
- $40 million of six-year floating-rate notes for Oesterreichische Kontrollbank, guaranteed by the Austrian government. It is guaranteeing a coupon of 6 1/2 per cent or a quarter point over the interbank rate.
- $30 million of floating-rate notes for Crédit Lyonnais at identical terms. This was a so-called "Asian-dollar" loan but is being widely offered in Europe.

Still on offer in the convertible sector is the $20-million, 15-year loan for Mitsubishi Gas Chemical due to carry a coupon of 6 per cent. Comments from bankers indicate very little demand for this issue. Next in line will be a convertible issue for Mitsubishi Corp.

The $35-million, 10-year straight loan for IC Industries was priced at par with a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent and trading will open tomorrow. DSM's $40-million, 10-year loan was priced at par with a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent and traded at 98 3/4-99 1/4.

Conditions in the deutschemark sector deteriorated last week as conditions tightened in the domestic market. Bankers reported that the Bundesbank spent some 120 million DM in

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1.)

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP-DJ).—Soybean meal and oil futures posted their largest collective declines of the year in trade last week. Grain futures also posted losses.

Adequate to abundant rainfall over wide sections of the U.S. Middle West was a big factor in the selling of new crop futures. The old crop months were under liquidating pressure by speculators, profit-takers and by traders who were lifting their hedges.

When the week's trade had ended Friday, soybeans were 61 to 86 cents a bushel lower, July 8.57; soybean oil was 170 to 371 points lower (just over 3 1/2 cents a pound), July 23.04; soybean meal lost 9.50 to 17.50 a ton, July 238.00; corn was down 14 1/4 to 15 1/2 cents a bushel, July 2.35; oats fell eight to 11 1/4, July 1.38 3/4; wheat declined 5 1/2 to seven, July 2.36 1/2, and iced broilers closed short of 1 cent a pound higher, June 3.00

There was some concern in the trade for the diminishing soybean and meal stocks, but it apparently eased when new crop deliveries in the complex began to turn weak on selling linked with the rainfall. Then, during the week, the government came out with some rather disappointing export inspection and soybean processing figures and the nearby contracts also came under liquidating pressure.

The principal influence on wheat corn and oats was the Middle West rain. In some areas it was accompanied by hail, but it was greatly beneficial. As corn and wheat prices fell under selling pressure, new life-of-contract lows were set in the two pits. Also, the July and September wheat contracts fell under the same corn deliveries.

The U.S. Economic Scene

2d-Quarter Growth Is Expected to Reach 6.4%

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, June 11.—It would be unrealistic to expect highly favorable data on the state of the nation's economy week after week. Trees don't grow to the skies, and the lines on the economic charts seldom push uninterruptedly for an extended period in one direction. So, while the latest figures on some of the key economic indicators might not have been rampantly bullish, they showed nothing to indicate that the current business expansion was deteriorating after more than 25 months of its upward leg.

On the contrary, with little more than two weeks remaining in the year's second quarter, it appears that the economy's real growth for the April-June period will be about 7 per cent, after the surprisingly good gain of 6.4 per cent in the weather-affected first three months of 1977. The current growth rate is on the high side of earlier expectations, when it was thought that the proposed $50 rebates might help bring about an upswing of that dimension.

It is rather fortuitous that the rebate was scratched. Otherwise, the economic expansion might be racing now at an unsustainable pace leading to greater inflation and other distortions.

By any fair assessment, last week was basically a happy one for the optimists. Although the new numbers from the Commerce Department on business capital-spending plans were only moderately better than the last estimates three months ago, they were still moving up and headed in the right direction. And the most recent reports on auto sales, other retail business and the consumer-credit trend were all quite encouraging.

The only reasons at all for any measure of doubt about the economic situation were the continuance of high-level inflation around a basic rate of 6 per cent and unemployment in the vicinity of 7 per cent. The latter might not improve much as the year moves along, but prospects on the inflation front are deemed to be brightening.

Some analysts believe the inflation rate might drop back by a half point or so in the second half of the year because of signs that food prices might not rise as much as they did in the first four months of this year, when the increase was at an annual rate of about 16 per cent at the retail level. The basis for those hopes lies in the still favorable outlook for agricultural production in the United States and elsewhere this year.

Those expectations were nourished last Wednesday when the Agriculture Department raised its forecast for the year's winter wheat crop by 3 per cent from a month ago to a total of 1.53 billion bushels. If that yield is realized in this month's harvest, it would mean a crop virtually equalling last year's abundant supply and the third largest in history. It should mean another large surplus and a further decline in farm prices—good news for the consumer but a disappointment for some farmers.

Greater attention, however, was paid last week in the economic and political worlds to the eagerly awaited government report on business plans for the purchase of new plant and equipment. What happens in that area is a significant indicator of overall business confidence as well as an important influence on the level of general economic activity. It will become especially important in the months ahead if consumer spending and governmental outlays should weaken to any great extent.

Spending Plans

The Commerce Department said that capital-spending plans were being increased, but not as much as some private analysts had expected and not to the extent the administration desired to meet its growth, employment and budget goals over the next four years. The latest survey projected a 12.3-per-cent gain for 1977 (7.7 per cent in real terms, after subtracting the inflation factor), compared with the 6.8-per-cent gain last year, when inflation represented most of the increase.

The administration has been counting on real gains of 9 or 10 per cent for the next four years—an unusually high level that was achieved in the early 1960s, when the inflation rate was much lower and not an inhibiting force against buoyant business spending, as it is now.

The latest estimate on capital spending aroused mixed reactions. Some analysts said it was in line with expectations, but others had been counting on much greater gains in view of the more ebullient private forecasts a few weeks ago.

A high government economic

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1.)

New York Stock Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 12 (NYT).—Wall Street's love-hate relationship with round numbers on the Dow Jones Industrial Average reasserted itself last week. This time around, the street loved Dow 900 because it resisted further selling at that level and, in turn, signaled some support for the entire stock market.

It was just the opposite in 1976. Repeatedly, whenever the Dow rose into the 1,000 territory last year, this served to usher in investor anxiety and selling of stocks. Currently, some analysts are toying with the notion that stock-buying programs by some institutions are being triggered at Dow 900.

For the full week, the blue-chip barometer edged downward a token 1.44 points to 910.79, thus practically erasing the big Tuesday decline of 9 points.

Meanwhile, the performance of the Dow Jones utility average steadily outshone that of the industrials as the utilities pushed to new highs, almost doubling their bear-market lows set in September 1974.

In retrospect, it is clear that many investors moved the wrong way by unloading utility stocks in pell-mell fashion after Consolidated Edison omitted its quarterly dividend in April 1974, following a string of payments dating back to 1885. Since that time, Con Ed's shares have moved from a low of 6 to about 22 and dividends, of course, have begun to flow again.

The market had some 5-point jumpers in the space of a single session last week. One was Avis Inc., as a bidding war appeared to start for the car-rental concern between Norton Simon Inc. and Fuqua Industries.

Over-Counter Market

(AP) — Weekly Over the ... giving the high, low ... ices for the week with the ... m the previous week's last quotations supplied by the ... iation of Securities Dealers ... ctual transactions but are interdealer prices at which ... s could have been sold. ... t include retail markup, ... commission. ... d by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Anarn M	33	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Ands Jac	156	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Bakr Fen 1a	34	36½	36	36	— ½
Baldw Ly .40	146	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Banc Pop 1.20b	8	15¾	15¾	15¾	
BanOhio 1.20	212	19½	19¾	19½	+ ¼
Brinks .40	29	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Brks Fas .32	96	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ¾

(Continued on next page.)

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held on June 28th, 1977, at the Hotel Méditerranée, Rue de Lausanne, Geneva, at 2.15 p.m.
D A.
rt of the shareholders' representative;
tion of the board of directors.
hareholders or duly authorized representatives of same allowed to attend the meeting.
actus Trust Reg. ROLF BRACHER, Attorney-at-Law.
9 Rue de la Fontaine, GENEVA.

Continued from preceding page

Over-Counter Market

A new era at Hessische Landesbank

– Financial base strengthened substantially – Client-oriented restructuring of service facilities

After several years of difficulties resulting primarily from real estate loan losses, Hessische Landesbank is taking important steps to reshape the course of its activities.

In 1976, the Bank's guarantors – the State of Hesse and the State's Sparkassen and Giro Association – provided additional funds amounting to DM 1.954 billion. These funds have substantially strengthened the Bank's overall financial capacity and at the same time enabled full adjustment for loan losses accrued during adverse periods in past years.

In addition, Hessische Landesbank benefited earlier this year from an increase in capital of DM 100 million. Capital resources now amount to DM 806 million.

The Bank's new management, an enterprising team of experienced professionals, is firmly committed to pragmatic banking principles and to a consistent pattern of measured growth. It has increased its business in its traditional areas of activity. At the same time, numerous improvements in the Bank's infrastructure have been made, and further new concepts to broaden its facilities are being introduced to serve the diversified needs of a growing clientele.

Headquartered in Frankfurt, Hessische Landesbank ranks among West Germany's top ten banking institutions. Concentrating on wholesale banking, it offers a broad range of domestic and international services including trade financing, foreign exchange dealing, leasing and factoring, security dealing and underwriting operations. Refinancing is facilitated through issuing own bearer bonds.

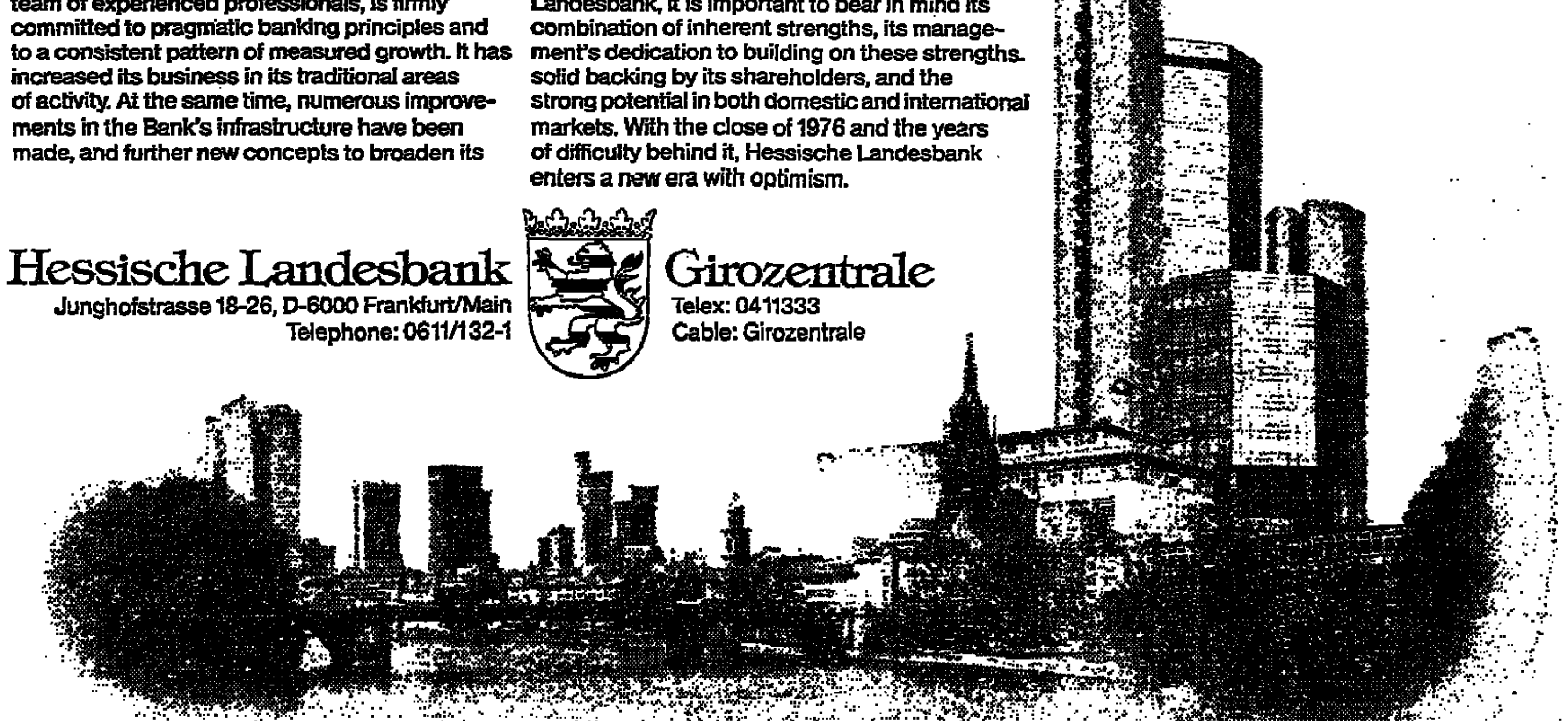
Hessische Landesbank is a government-backed regional bank and acts as banker to the State of Hesse and liquidity manager for the savings banks organization (local universal banks) in Hesse.

In appraising the future outlook for Hessische Landesbank, it is important to bear in mind its combination of inherent strengths, its management's dedication to building on these strengths, solid backing by its shareholders, and the strong potential in both domestic and international markets. With the close of 1976 and the years of difficulty behind it, Hessische Landesbank enters a new era with optimism.

Financial Highlights	DM million	
December 31	1975	1976
Balance sheet total	39,331	39,207
Short-term assets	9,050	8,219
Due from banks	5,931	6,423
Due from customers	3,119	1,796
Long-term lending	19,128	19,896
Lending to banks	1,286	1,547
Lending to customers	17,842	18,349
(Real estate mortgage loans)	(3,673)	(3,360)
(Municipal loans)	(12,043)	(12,844)
Investments	340	312
Trustee business.	4,768	5,050
Total assets of Building and Loans Association	2,825	2,736
Short-term liabilities	8,939	7,801
Long-term liabilities	3,060	3,031
Bonds	18,288	19,014
Provisions	227	314
Capital and reserves	706	706*
Guarantees	1,522	1,665

*Increased to DM 806 million in 1977.

Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale
Junghofstrasse 18-26, D-6000 Frankfurt/Main
Telephone: 0611/132-1
Telex: 0411333
Cable: Girozentrale



Insurance Stocks

NYSE Averages

Week Ended June 10, 1977

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	57.80	56.59	57.89	+0.40
Transp.	43.00	42.37	43.22	+0.38
Utils.	41.30	40.36	41.24	+0.15
Finance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+0.69
Composite	53.80	52.99	53.80	+0.44
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust.	108.86	106.48	108.51	[illegible]
20 Transp.	14.90	14.56	14.82	+0.03
40 Utils.	56.19	54.05	54.97	+0.51
40 Finance	11.63	11.33	11.64	+0.77
500 Stocks	98.75	96.60	98.46	+0.77
Dow Jones				
30 Indust.	918.25	[illegible]	910.79	+1.44
20 Transp.	238.75	233.54	237.30	+0.25
15 Utils.	113.27	111.32	112.79	+1.02
65 Comb.	311.73	305.30	309.30	+0.29

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listed

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listed

هكذا من الأصل

Chicago Options Table

Option & price		Vol. — Jul —	Last	Vol. — Oct —	Last	Vol. — Jan —	Last	Close N.Y.
	50	57	4⅛	a	a	5	6¼	54⅝
	60	10	1-16	20	15-16	1	1½	54⅝
	35	19	2½	29	3	a	a	37⅝
	60	76	3	2	3⅝	12	3⅝	62⅝
	65	477	3-16	550	½	161	1	62⅝
	70	b	b	a	a	10	5-16	62⅝
	50	80	8⅝	a	a	1	9⅝	58¼
	60	180	13-16	94	2⅝	35	3⅛	58¼
	40	208	9⅝	b	b	b	b	49⅝
	45	148	4⅝	102	5⅛	23	6	49⅝
	50	531	1⅛	292	2⅛	120	3	49⅝
	50	b	b	281	2 13-16	89	3⅛	49⅝
	20	4	3⅛	8	3⅝	a	a	23⅛
	25	186	⅛	71	⅜	61	1⅛	23⅛
	35	39	⅛	17	9-16	11	1-16	31¾
	40	2	7-16	a	a	a	a	31¾
	15	210	⅛	189	½	279	13-16	13¼
	20	a	a	60	1-16	142	⅛	13¼
	40	a	a	11	9⅛	b	b	49⅛
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	5⅝	a	[illegible]	[illegible]
	50	100	9⅞	14	10⅝	1	11	59
	60	174	1 11-16	42	3½	28	5¼	59
	70	a	a	11	⅜	83	1½	59
	25	27	2	3	2½	49	2 13-16	26⅝
	30	61	⅛	138	½	14	⅞	26⅝
	30	4	6½	a	a	a	a	36⅝
	40	52	⅛	19	⅞	15	1⅛	36⅝
	35	423	10	95	10⅝	9	11⅝	45
	40	952	5⅛	102	7⅛	51	7⅜	45
	45	1409	1 13-16	499	3⅝	218	4⅛	45
	46⅝	444	1	b	b	b	b	45
	50	169	⅛	654	1⅛	b	b	45
	60	a	a	10	3-16	b	b	45
	30	b	b	45	4⅛	1	5⅛	33⅝
	35	43	⅛	207	11-16	1	2 5-16	33⅝
	38⅞	65	1-16	b	b	b	b	33⅝
	40	50	1-16	11	7-16	6	15-16	33⅝
	35	68	⅛	72	1 11-16	54	2 ⅛	35
	40	108	1-16	7	7-16	22	15-16	35
	45	a	a	1	⅛	b	b	35
	120	157	1⅛	205	4	20	5½	116¼
	130	95	1-16	34	1 1-16	30	2⅛	116¼
	140	5	1-16	a	a	b	b	116¼
	50	b	b	18	9½	a	a	58⅝
	50	b	b	292	⅜	77	1⅛	58⅝
	60	563	1⅛	293	3⅝	110	4⅛	58⅝
	70	243	⅛	249	11-16	106	1½	58⅝
	80	13	1-16	a	a	b	b	58⅝
	90	7	1-16	5	1-16	b	b	58⅝
	50	80	1½	58	2 3-16	32	2¾	51
	55	2	⅛	103	½	69	15-16	51
	15	596	⅞	361	15-16	86	1¼	15⅝
	20	a	a	20	⅛	33	⅛	15⅝
	30	5	8⅞	b	b	b	b	39
	40	194	¾	46	2	30	2⅝	39
	50	120	5⅝	19	5⅝	30	6⅛	55½
	55	225	1¼	125	2 7-16	54	3⅛	55½
	60	19	⅛	106	13-16	136	1¼	55½
	50	118	6½	73	7⅛	32	7⅜	56½
	55	1123	2¼	150	3⅛	96	3½	56½
	60	86	¼	87	5-16	197	1½	56½
	60	109	8	7	8⅛	18	8⅝	67⅝
	60	b	b	40	⅝	30	1⅞	67⅝
	70	412	11-16	142	1 13-16	53	2½	67⅝
	70	b	b	56	4⅝	94	5⅛	67⅝
	80	a	a	2	3-16	b	b	67⅝
	20	15	1⅝	1	2 7-16	1	3	21¼
	25	328	1-16	10	7-16	10	⅞	21¼
	10	70	4⅛	4	4⅛	18	4⅝	14⅝
	15	104	3-16	938	13-16	221	1⅛	14⅝
	20	5	1-16	5	1-16	b	b	14⅝
	50	29	14½	a	a	a	a	64
	60	254	4⅛	26	6	a	a	64
	70	90	⅛	20	1 5-16	2	2⅛	64
	30	58	7½	b	b	b	b	37¼
	35	162	3¼	35	4	b	b	37¼
	40	347	⅛	258	1 11-16	67	2⅝	37¼
	45	265	1-16	263	9-16	397	1 1-16	37¼
	30	12	23½	b	b	b	b	53⅝
	35	4	18⅞	b	b	b	b	53⅝
	40	228	13⅞	66	14½	66	15¼	53⅝
	45	452	8½	237	10	36	11⅝	53⅝
	50	978	4⅛	681	7	110	8½	53⅝
	60	1720	⅛	1126	2 15-16	223	4⅛	53⅝
	40	3	6½	a	a	a	a	46¼
	45	20	1⅛	15	2½	6	3⅝	46¼
	50	1	1-16	b	b	b	b	46¼
	[illegible]	2666	13⅝	230	17⅜	46	20⅞	251⅞
	40	b	b	963	4⅛	128	6¼	251⅞
	[illegible]	2381	2	1170	6⅝	207	10	251⅞

Option & price		Vol. — Jul —	Last	Vol. — Oct —	Last	Vol. — Jan —	Last	Close N.Y.
I B M p	260	b	b	391	13¾	88	15¼	251⅞
I B M	280	93	3-16	682	1 11-16	238	3⅝	251⅞
In Har	25	10	10	b	b	b	b	35¾
In Har	30	50	5⅞	3	6¼	a	a	35¾
In Har	35	58	1 7-16	60	2⅝	28	2 15-16	35¾
In Har	40	a	a	2	9-16	2	1	35¾
In Min	40	57	2⅝	20	3⅝	a	a	42¼
In Min	45	7	¼	12	⅝	66	1 1-16	42¼
In Pap	50	28	2⅝	3	3½	11	4½	52
In Pap	60	31	1-16	18	½	4	15-16	52
I T T	30	44	4⅝	5	4⅝	3	4¾	34⅝
I T T	35	196	½	24	1 3-16	48	1 11-16	34⅝
John J	60	4	8	a	a	79	10¼	68¼
John J	70	33	1	1	2¼	4	4	68¼
John J	80	a	a	24	7-16	b	b	68¼
K mart	25	b	b	7	4½	8	5	29⅛
K mart	30	65	9-16	68	1⅞	10	2¼	29⅛
K mart	35	58	1-16	12	⅜	21	⅝	29⅛
K mart	45	1	1-16	b	b	b	b	29⅛
Kenn C	25	64	3½	13	4¼	16	5	28⅛
Kenn C	30	167	9-16	152	1⅜	17	2 3-16	28⅛
Kenn C	35	78	1-16	21	7-16	b	b	28⅛
Kerr M	60	8	2⅞	26	4⅜	1	5¾	60⅛
Kerr M	70	13	⅛	33	1	3	1⅞	60⅛
Kerr M	80	6	1-16	a	a	b	b	60⅛
Loews	25	15	3¼	a	a	17	4½	27⅞
Loews	30	104	½	68	1⅜	109	1⅞	27⅞
Loews	35	23	1-16	13	5-16	13	⅜	27⅞
Mc Don	40	321	3½	46	4¼	4	5¼	43⅝
Mc Don	45	174	11-16	82	2	44	2⅛	43⅝
Mc Don	50	7	1-16	20	⅝	b	b	43⅝
Merck	50	114	2¾	5	4⅛	15	5¼	52⅝
Merck	60	60	1-16	17	9-16	4	1	52⅝
Merck	70	a	a	2	⅛	b	b	52⅝
Merril	15	5	1⅝	2	2¼	41	2 9-16	16⅝
Merril	20	88	⅛	13	⅜	37	¾	16⅝
M M M	45	b	b	37	4⅝	72	5⅜	47⅝
M M M	50	75	⅜	29	2	6	2¾	47⅝
M M M	60	2	1-16	2	¼	17	⅝	47⅝
Monsan	70	a	a	24	4⅝	1	5⅜	71¼
Monsan	80	83	⅛	49	1	19	1 15-16	71¼
Monsan	90	3	1-16	80	¼	b	b	71¼
N C R	30	22	5⅝	1	5¾	a	a	35⅞
N C R	35	152	1 7-16	36	2½	15	3	35⅞
N C R	40	42	¼	10	⅝	13	1	35⅞
Nw Air	20	13	6⅛	17	6¼	b	b	26
Nw Air	25	30	1⅝	15	2⅝	18	3¼	26
Nw Air	30	a	a	27	⅜	12	1 1-16	26
Pennz	30	5	4⅛	2	4⅜	a	a	34¼
Pennz	35	92	½	12	1⅝	5	1⅞	34¼
Pepsi	20	b	b	a	a	7	4⅛	23⅞
Pepsi	22⅝	33	1⅛	21	1 11-16	21	2⅛	23⅞
Pepsi	25	b	b	11	15-16	9	1⅛	23⅞
Pepsi	26⅝	136	⅜	53	½	a	a	23⅞
Polar	30	494	1	475	2 5-16	174	3⅛	29⅝
Polar	35	1000	⅛	407	¾	163	1⅜	29⅝
Polar	40	65	1-16	82	¼	b	b	29⅝
R C A	25	107	6½	33	6⅝	39	6⅞	31½
R C A	30	415	1 11-16	135	2 7-16	38	3	31½
Sears	50	199	9⅝	7	10⅛	a	a	59⅝
Sears	60	268	1⅛	97	2⅜	48	4	59⅝
Sears	70	a	a	46	⅜	b	b	59⅝
Sperry	35	74	1	47	2	13	2¾	34⅞
Sperry	40	2	1-16	54	9-16	25	15-16	34⅞
Syntex	15	92	4⅝	7	5	48	5¼	19⅝
Syntex	20	341	11-16	208	1 5-16	55	1 15-16	19⅝
Syntex	25	76	1-16	34	5-16	b	b	19⅝
Tandy	20	b	b	26	4⅝	30	4⅞	23¼
Tandy	25	361	½	67	1½	64	2⅛	23¼
Tandy	30	a	a	49	½	43	¾	23¼
Tandy	35	a	a	1	⅛	a	a	23¼
Teldyn	50	6	16½	12	16½	a	a	66
Teldyn	53⅝	14	12½	15	13½	b	b	66
Teldyn	55	17	11⅛	6	12½	a	a	66
Teldyn	58⅝	116	8½	24	9¼	b	b	66
Teldyn	60	152	7	21	8⅛	a	a	66
Teldyn	68	220	1⅝	31	3⅝	b	b	66
Tesoro	10	40	3⅝	13	3⅝	5	3⅞	13¾
Tesoro	15	185	⅛	295	½	143	10-16	13¾
Tex In	80	267	10⅛	31	12⅝	a	a	90⅝
Tex In	90	771	2⅞	186	6	100	7⅜	90⅝
Tex In	100	101	¼	268	2¼	b	b	90⅝
Upjohn	30	47	2⅝	5	3⅝	39	4¼	32⅝
Upjohn	35	138	5-16	79	1	86	1 9-16	32⅝
Upjohn	40	a	a	14	¼	b	b	32⅝
Weyerh	35	b	b	45	2⅝	32	3	35⅝
Weyerh	40	a	a	19	⅝	11	1 3-16	35⅝
Xerox	45	309	2 5-16	160	4⅛	19	5⅛	46¼
Xerox	50	143	7-16	163	1 11-16	92	2 9-16	46¼
Xerox	60	217	1-16	1	⅛	b	b	46¼

Option & price		Vol. — Aug —	Last	Vol. — Nov —	Last	Vol. — Feb —	Last	Close
A E P	24⅝	159	1-16	30	3-16	18	5-16	23⅛
Am Hos	20	3	3⅝	a	a	1	4⅛	23⅛
Am Hos	25	a	a	3	15-16	5	1 5-16	23⅛
Am Hos	30	109	1-16	41	¼	b	b	23⅛
A M P	30	2	⅜	2	1⅜	a	a	28⅝
Bally	20	833	3½	223	4¼	87	4⅞	22⅝
Bally	25	1079	15-16	342	1 13-16	97	2½	22⅝
Bally	30	185	⅛	128	⅜	b	b	22⅝
Baxter	30	24	1 3-16	4	2 1-16	a	a	29⅝
Baxter	35	a	a	22	⅜	a	a	29⅝
Baxter	40	a	a	1	⅛	b	b	29⅝
Blk Dk	15	20	2⅛	10	2⅜	32	2⅞	16⅞
Blk Dk	20	47	⅛	98	⅜	65	⅝	16⅞
Boeing	40	61	16⅝	4	16⅝	b	b	56¼
Boeing	45	230	12⅛	92	12	b	b	56¼
Boeing	50	238	7⅜	119	8⅛	35	9	56¼
Boeing	60	264	1⅝	269	2⅞	188	4	56¼
Bois C	25	10	5⅛	a	a	b	b	29⅞
Bois C	30	15	1⅛	40	2⅛	8	2⅞	29⅞
Bois C	35	31	3-16	10	9-16	6	1	29⅞
C B S	50	1	8⅞	2	9⅛	10	9	59
C B S	60	80	1⅛	19	1⅞	17	2 11-16	59
Coke	35	52	2⅝	a	a	4	3½	37¼
Coke	40	40	½	42	⅞	21	1⅞	37¼
Colgat	25	31	11-16	14	1 3-16	7	1 9-16	25
Colgat	30	a	a	21	3-16	b	b	25
Cmw Ed	30	137	15-16	89	1⅛	18	1	31½
C Data	20	78	2	76	2⅛	30	3	21½
C Data	25	58	¼	32	9-16	55	1	21½
Gn Dyn	50	78	6⅞	28	8¼	a	a	56
Gn Dyn	60	188	1⅛	87	2½	21	3½	56
GE Ut	46⅛	10	10½	b	b	b	b	56½
Gen Fd	35	72	¼	1	15-16	1	1⅛	33⅛
Hewlet	70	214	10	45	10⅝	15	12⅝	79⅞
Hewlet	80	381	3	77	5	31	7	79⅞
Hewlet	90	19	3-16	b	b	b	b	79⅞
H Inns	10	208	4	98	4⅛	6	4⅝	13⅞
H Inns	15	675	⅛	701	13-16	295	1 5-16	13⅞
Honwll	40	25	11½	b	b	b	b	51⅝
Honwll	45	152	6⅞	53	7⅝	a	a	51⅝
Honwll p	45	15	3-16	39	11-16	23	1 1-16	51⅝
Honwll	50	547	3	77	4	21	5	51⅝
Honwll p	50	227	1⅛	36	2 3-16	5	2 15-16	51⅝
Honwll	60	81	¼	83	¾	7	1⅝	51⅝
Honwll p	60	66	8⅞	2	8⅞	a	a	51⅝
In Flv	20	17	1⅛	67	1⅜	22	2 3-16	20¼
In Flv	25	a	a	3	5-16	15	7-16	20¼
J Manv	30	54	5⅛	77	6	b	b	35⅛
J Manv	35	68	1⅜	35	2⅛	31	3⅛	35⅛
J Manv	40	a	a	14	⅜	12	⅞	35⅛
MGIC	15	17	1 1-16	29	1⅜	13	2⅛	15⅛
MGIC	20	1	⅛	4	⅜	7	½	15⅛
Mobil	50	51	16⅝	b	b	b	b	66⅞
Mobil	60	13	7	12	7⅜	20	8	66⅞
Mobil	65	167	3⅛	95	4	30	4⅝	66⅞
Mobil	70	52	⅝	39	1 5-16	44	2	66⅞
N Semi	15	309	3⅝	136	4⅛	69	4⅝	17⅞
N Semi	20	577	11-16	253	1⅛	159	1⅝	17⅞
N Semi	25	94	⅛	383	7-16	b	b	17⅞
Occi	15	5	13	b	b	b	b	27¾
Occi	20	68	8⅛	37	8⅛	b	b	27¾
Occi	25	388	3½	301	4⅛	86	4⅝	27¾
Occi	30	304	11-16	356	1½	340	2⅛	27¾
Raythn	50	6	14½	a	a	b	b	64⅝
Raythn	60	24	5⅛	a	a	a	a	64⅝
Raythn	70	3	⅝	a	a	1	2⅝	64⅝
Rynlds	70	76	⅛	5	1⅝	33	2⅛	67⅝
Slumb n	60	a	a	8	7⅛	20	8	65
Slumb	66⅝	14	1⅝	b	b	b	b	65
Slumb	70	195	11-16	28	2	3	2⅞	65
Skylin	10	44	2⅛	18	3⅜	5	3⅝	12⅝
Skylin	15	68	3-16	40	9-16	13	⅞	12⅝
Southn	15	2	1⅝	5	1 11-16	a	a	16⅝
Southn	20	a	a	a	a	44	⅛	16⅝
St Ind	50	a	a	3	3½	a	a	52⅝
St Ind	55	30	½	22	1	6	1½	52⅝
St Ind	60	2	1-16	a	a	b	b	52⅝
Tx Glf	25	8	⅞	10	1⅛	17	1⅞	24⅞
Tx Glf	30	a	a	8	5-16	a	a	24⅞
U A L	20	58	3	4	3½	1	3⅝	22¼
U A L	25	190	⅛	43	⅞	17	1⅛	22¼
U A L	30	1	⅛	b	b	b	b	22¼
U Tech	35	160	3⅞	3	4⅞	a	a	38
U Tech	40	238	15-16	49	1 11-16	1	2⅝	38
U Tech	45	a	a	a	a	10	⅞	38
J Walt	30	a	a	5	4¼	a	a	33½
J Walt	35	12	⅝	22	1½	2	1⅞	33½
J Walt	40	3	1-16	a	a	b	b	33½
Wllms	20	4	3¼	19	3⅞	1	4¼	22⅞
Wllms	25	127	⅛	35	11-16	43	1 1-16	22⅞

Total volume 72,038 Open interest 1,760,975
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

American Exchange Options

Option & price		Vol. — Jul —	Last	Vol. — Oct —	Last	Vol. — Jan —	Last	Close
Aetna	30	63	5¼	35	5⅞	45	6⅝	35¼
Aetna p	30	b	b	47	¼	10	½	35¼
Aetna	35	531	1 1-16	246	2	267	2 11-16	35¼
Aetna p	35	b	b	135	1 5-16	59	2	35¼
Am Cya	25	7	1⅝	5	1⅞	4	2⅛	26⅝
Am Cya	30	a	a	2	3-16	a	a	26⅝
Am Exp	35	57	2 7-16	65	3	5	3⅝	37⅛
Am Exp	40	21	3-16	a	a	a	a	37⅛
Am Hom	25	15	3⅛	16	3⅝	23	4⅛	28¼
Am Hom	30	36	⅛	42	¾	30	1 1-16	28¼
Asarco	15	173	6⅛	225	6¼	b	b	21⅛
Asarco	20	1001	1 11-16	438	2⅛	167	3	21⅛
Asarco	25	1982	5-16	597	11-16	169	1	21⅛
Beat F	25	56	⅛	21	⅜	2	1	23⅞
Burrgh	50	88	9	71	10⅛	60	11⅛	59
Burrgh	60	229	1 9-16	132	3⅛	58	5	59
Burrgh	70	a	a	26	⅜	4	1½	59
Chase	25	5	7½	b	b	b	b	32⅞
Chase	30	99	2 7-16	73	2⅞	13	3⅛	32⅞
Chase	35	10	⅝	27	⅝	29	⅞	32⅞
C Tel	15	24	1⅞	10	1⅞	59	2	17
C Tel	20	2	1-16	a	a	a	a	17
Deere	25	3	6⅛	4	6½	b	b	31¼
Deere	30	179	1⅛	144	2⅛	7	2 9-16	31¼
Deere	35	90	3-16	21	7-16	23	⅞	31¼
Dig Eq	35	302	10⅛	44	10⅝	13	11⅛	45
Dig Eq	40	1121	5⅛	168	6⅞	147	7⅞	45
Dig Eq	45	1691	1⅛	398	3⅛	207	4⅛	45
Dig Eq	46⅝	509	⅝	b	b	b	b	45
Dig Eq	50	44	⅛	497	1⅛	b	b	45
Dig Eq	60	10	1-16	a	a	b	b	45
Disney	30	b	b	22	4⅝	16	5⅜	33¼
Disney	35	162	⅛	107	1 13-16	76	2⅛	33¼
Disney	40	6	1-16	8	7-16	53	15-16	33¼
du Pnt	120	196	1 7-16	99	4	44	5½	116¼
du Pnt	130	17	1-16	192	1 1-16	10	2	116¼
du Pnt	140	2	1-16	2	¼	b	b	116¼
Fst Ch	15	125	1¼	23	1 15-16	a	a	16
Fst Ch	20	a	a	10	⅛	a	a	16
G Tel	30	199	1 15-16	50	2 3-16	65	2 7-16	32
G Tel	35	a	a	9	3-16	4	5-16	32
Gillet	30	13	7-16	152	1 1-16	16	1½	27
Gillet	30	13	7-16	152	1 1-16	16	1½	29
Goodyr	20	76	⅝	63	1 3-16	10	1½	20
Goodyr	25	3	1-16	a	a	a	a	20
Greyhd	10	a	a	5	3⅛	a	a	13½
Greyhd	15	328	1-16	14	⅛	80	⅜	13½
Gulf O	25	37	3	10	3⅛	20	3⅛	28
Gulf O	30	3	⅛	22	⅜	40	11-16	28
Hercul	20	9	⅜	12	⅝	65	1 3-16	18⅝
H F C	20	a	a	23	7-16	a	a	19⅜
H F C	25	1	1-16	a	a	a	a	19⅜
Lilly	35	3	2⅞	5	3¼	5	4	37⅞
Lilly	40	59	¼	6	15-16	7	1 9-16	37⅞
Lilly	50	3	1-16	a	a	b	b	37⅞

Option & price		Vol. — Jul —	Last	Vol. — Oct —	Last	Vol. — Jan —	Last	Close
Merril	15	17	1 13-16	29	2⅜	14	2 11-16	16½
Merril	20	20	⅛	61	7-16	62	⅝	16½
Merril	25	a	a	11	1-16	b	b	16½
MesaPt	30	71	3½	118	4½	17	5⅛	33¼
MesaPt p	30	b	b	139	⅜	47	1 3-16	33¼
MesaPt	35	344	11-16	312	1 15-16	149	2 13-16	33¼
MesaPt p	35	b	b	113	2 11-16	21	3⅝	33¼
MesaPt	40	6	1-16	128	9-16	86	1	33¼
Motrla	35	b	b	9	5⅛	a	a	39½
Motrla	40	234	1 3-16	16	2⅝	15	3⅛	39½
Motrla	45	a	a	12	⅞	10	1⅜	39½
Pfizer	25	2	1⅛	a	a	a	a	26½
Pfizer	30	56	1-16	126	⅛	98	7-16	26½
Phelps	30	9	½	70	1 3-16	7	1 13-16	29¼
Phelps	35	3	1-16	2	⅜	17	½	29¼
Ph Mor	50	a	a	10	6⅛	a	a	55⅝
Ph Mor	60	a	a	2	¾	a	a	55⅝
Pitney	15	20	4⅞	a	a	a	a	20
Pitney	20	87	⅛	29	1 7-16	43	1⅞	20
Proc G	70	51	9	a	a	a	a	79⅛
Proc G	80	130	1⅛	62	2 7-16	30	3½	79⅛
Rite A	15	118	½	54	1 1-16	48	1⅞	14⅞
St Cal	35	25	6¼	b	b	b	b	41
St Cal	40	241	1 11-16	34	2 3-16	35	2⅝	41
St Cal	45	25	1-16	17	7-16	6	13-16	41
T R W	35	2	2⅞	a	a	a	a	37⅝
T R W	40	a	a	7	1⅞	a	a	37⅝
Tandy	20	b	b	72	4	48	5	23⅛
Tandy	25	230	½	203	1½	155	2⅛	23⅛
Tandy	30	a	a	114	7-16	114	13-16	23⅛
Tandy	35	1	1-16	7	3-16	110	5-16	23⅛
Tandy	40	a	a	a	a	100	⅛	23⅛
Texaco	25	126	2⅛	24	2⅜	85	2⅝	27⅛
Texaco	30	311	1-16	71	¼	73	⅝	27⅛
U Carb	50	42	1⅝	159	3¼	23	3⅞	50⅝
U Carb	60	10	1-16	27	½	22	11-16	50⅝
U S St	40	b	b	1	2 9-16	9	3	40⅞
U S St	45	5	3-16	57	13-16	10	1⅛	40⅞
U S St	50	1	1-16	4	⅛	a	a	40⅞
Wm Lm	25	a	a	2	3⅛	a	a	28½
Wm Lm	30	2	3-16	5	11-16	4	1	28½
Westng	15	136	6	19	6⅛	34	6½	21
Westng	20	1662	1¼	483	2 3-16	174	2 9-16	21
Westng p	20	b	b	260	⅝	340	1	21
Westng	25	291	1-16	516	7-16	541	⅜	21
Westng p	25	b	b	56	4⅞	37	4⅞	21

Option & price		Vol. — Aug —	Last	Vol. — Nov —	Last	Vol. — Feb —	Last	Close
A M F	20	29	¼	22	1½	13	13-16	18½
A M F	25	1	1-16	a	a	b	b	18½
A S A	15	3	3⅝	15	3⅞	20	4	18¼
A S A p	15	105	⅛	57	7-16	47	11-16	18¼
A S A	20	294	9-16	105	1⅛	72	1⅞	18¼
A S A p	20	29	2	73	2 9-16	59	2⅞	18¼
A S A	25	5	⅛	64	⅜	90	9-16	18¼
Avnet	15	23	3½	10	3¾	a	a	18⅞
Avnet	20	123	5-16	48	11-16	44	1	18⅞
Bally	20	667	3⅛	306	4⅛	91	4⅝	22¾
Bally	25	407	15-16	227	1 13-16	169	2 7-16	22¾
Bally	30	66	⅛	a	a	b	b	22¾
Caterp	50	19	6⅞	a	a	b	b	56⅛
Caterp	55	72	2⅞	30	3⅝	1	4	56⅛
Caterp	60	13	7-16	7	1 5-16	a	a	56⅛
Con Ed	20	10	2 7-16	9	2½	12	2 11-16	22⅜
Con Ed	25	4	1-16	a	a	10	5-16	22⅜
Dr Pep	15	a	a	6	¼	7	⅜	11⅝
El Pas	15	133	2⅞	12	3⅛	10	3¼	18
El Pas	20	37	5-16	64	⅝	55	⅞	18
Fleetw	10	5	1⅛	20	1⅜	48	1⅞	10⅞
Fleetw	15	a	a	3	5-16	a	a	10⅞
Grace	30	16	⅛	21	1½	12	1½	29¼
Grace	35	a	a	a	a	4	⅛	29¼
La Pac	15	41	½	67	1	30	1 5-16	14½
La Pac	20	36	1-16	5	3-16	a	a	14½
MGIC	15	49	1⅛	71	1 11-16	10	2 3-16	15⅛
MGIC	20	28	⅛	10	5-16	5	½	15⅛
N Dist	25	19	1⅛	9	9-16	1	⅞	24
N Semi	15	217	3⅛	100	4½	72	4⅞	17⅞
N Semi	20	741	11-16	55	1⅛	35	1⅝	17⅞
N Semi	25	25	⅛	29	⅜	b	b	17⅞
Nort S	20	39	⅛	1	⅛	a	a	15⅛
Penney	35	16	1 5-16	59	2	49	2 11-16	34½
Penney	40	4	⅛	34	⅜	20	15-16	34½
Penney	50	8	1-16	b	b	b	b	34½
Phil P	55	36	3⅞	35	5	a	a	57⅛
Phil P	60	219	1⅛	284	2¼	100	3	57⅛
Res OG	15	118	3⅛	60	4⅛	56	4½	18¼
Res OG p	15	61	⅛	226	9-16	98	⅛	18¼
Res OG	20	822	13-16	809	1½	192	2	18¼
Res OG p	20	127	2 5-16	56	2½	36	2⅞	18¼
Res OG	25	35	⅛	12	⅜	114	⅜	18¼
Searle	10	67	2⅛	3	2 9-16	35	2 11-16	12
Searle	15	43	⅛	74	5-16	54	½	12
SimPat	10	21	3⅜	33	3½	17	3⅝	13⅛
SimPat	15	1308	⅛	433	15-16	239	1 1-16	13⅛
Storig	15	60	⅛	17	7-16	41	11-16	14
Tennco	30	132	2 5-16	41	2⅛	30	3⅛	31⅞
Tennco	35	43	5-16	45	9-16	124	15-16	31⅞
Tennco	40	5	1-16	b	b	b	b	31⅞
Tiger	10	61	1⅛	7	1⅜	44	1⅜	10⅞
Tiger	15	9	⅛	9	3-16	14	5-16	10⅞
Zenith	20	12	3⅛	a	a	a	a	23⅞
Zenith	25	25	7-16	55	⅛	23	1 5-16	23⅞
Zenith	30	4	1-16	a	a	b	b	23⅞

Total volume 38,853 Open interest 1,036,815
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

...M BONDS

(...erage Prices)

...	103
...	110¼
...	106¼
...xt. 8¼-88...	104¼
...n 8¾-85...	107½
...¾-84 ...	101.20
...	107¼
...or 9½-82...	108.10
...es 8¾-82...	101½
...¼-86...	96.35
...-87 ...	105½
...82 ...	105¾
...Fin. 8-85...	104
...	105.85
...	105.30
...	107¼
...	99.60
...8...	100
...	105½
...-83...	95¾
...6½-82...	105¾
...8½-82 ...	106
...n 9-84 ...	--
...Bk 8½-85	90
...6-86 ...	101
...ld 6¾-87...	104.70
...½-85...	97½
...8½-85 ...	102
...8-82...	97
...6½-83...	102.60
...7-87...	107.90
...9-87 ...	106.70
...	109½
...kw 6¾-88.	108
...kw 8¾-85	101.60
...6½-87...	103
...6¾-87...	106¼
...	106
...Bk 8¾-83.	97¼
...8½-87 ...	102.40
...9½-80...	105.10
...k 8½-83...	—
...ip 8½-80...	104.20
...7...	109½

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues.)

Voest-Alpine 8½-88	106½	
Worldbank 6¾-87	100	
Worldbank 5-83	106.15	
Worldbank 8¾-83	108	

Units of Account DM Basis

Comm. Urb. 8-88	117	—
O.C.A. 8-86	117	118¼
Cred. Nat. 8-88	117	118½
Denmark 8-86	117	118½
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8½-86	117	118½
Escom 8¾-86	106	107½
Manitoba 7-89	115	116½
Nancy 8-86	117	118½
Norges 7½-86	116	117½
Reed 6¾-83	117	118½
S.D.R. 8-86	117	118½
Apel 9½-85	104	105½
Cofiroute 9-89	102½	103½
Cop City 8¾-86	101½	102½
Cop City 9¼-85	103¼	104¼
Cop City 10-79	103½	105
C.C.A. 9¼-85	103½	104½
Cop Tel. 9½-85	105½	—
Enso 9¼-84	103¾	103¾
Funen Tel. 9-84	102¼	103¼
G.I.S. 8¾-83	102¾	103¾
Helsinki 10-83	105	—
Iceland 8½-88	99¾	100½
Iceland 9¼-83	103¼	104¼
Iceland 9½-86	102¾	103¾
Iceland 10-91	106	—
Imatran 9¾-85	104¾	105¾
Ind. M. Bk. F. 9½-83	103½	104½
Ireland 9¼-82	103½	104½
Ireland 9¾-84	105	106
Manitoba 9¼-89	105	106
Oslo 8¾-82	101½	102½
Oslo 9½-85	103¼	104½
Oslo 10-81	104½	—

Pechiney 8¾-89	99¾	100½
S.D.R. 8½-87	102¾	103¾
S.D.R. 9¼-85	102¾	103¾
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	99¾	100¾
Swed. State 9¼-85	104½	105½

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	86	88
CECA 8-85	101½	103
E N E L 7½-85	92½	—
Eurofima 7¾-81	101	—
Interfrigo 7½-86	90	—

* For trading in DM.

French Francs

BASF 7½-87	79½	80½
CNA 9¾-87	95¾	96¾
CECA 10½-82	98½	99½
Charbonnages 10¼-82	99¼	100¼
Cim. Lafarge 7½-87	77	78
Créd. Fonc. 10½-82	99½	100¼
EIB 7¼-88	76½	77½
Paribas 10½-82	98¼	99¼
Peugeot 10-83	95½	96½
Québec Prov. 7½-87	75	76
Rhône-Poulenc 10¼-80	97¼	98¼
St. Gobain 10-80	97¼	98¼

Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78	97¾	98¾
World Bank 7¼-87	77	78

Guilders

ABN 8½-79	104	105
AMRO 8¼-79	104	105
Arbed 6¼-80	97⅝	98½
BP 6-79	99	99¾
Cons. Foods 6½-80	99½	100¼
Eurofima 5¾-79	98¼	99
EIB 9½-79	103¼	104¼
Govets 6½-79	99	99¾
Holl. Inns 6½-79	98¾	99½
KLM 6-79	98½	99¼
Ned. Gas Un. 9¼-79	104¼	105¼
New Zealand 6½-79	99	99¾
Philips 6-79	99	99¾
Sperry 6½-79	99¾	100¼
St. Brands 6½-79	98¾	99½

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	87½	79½
EIB 7-86	91	92
Burmah 7-86	78	80
Cons. Eur. 7-87	86	88
Denmark 6¾-87	85	87
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	80	82
Finland 7-87	85	87
ISE 6½-87	80	82
Oslo 6¾-87	84	86
Reed 6¾-87	80	82
Slater 7¼-87	60	62

Canadian Dollars

Canpac 9½-82	102¾	103¾
Ford 9¾-83	101¾	102¼
GMAC 9¼-83	102⅝	103⅛
Hudson Bay 10½-81	103¾	104¼
Manitoba 9¼-85	101¼	101¾
Royal Canada 9½-83	103⅜	103⅞
Roynas 9½-80	100⅝	101⅛
Texasgulf 10-86	104¾	105¼
Toronto Dominion 9-82	101⅞	102⅜
Union Carbide 9¾-86	102¾	103¼

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Jun. 16, 1977	5.33	5.09	5.41
Jun. 23	5.35	4.97	5.05
Jun. 28	5.24	4.82	4.90
Jun. 30	5.18	4.76	4.84
July 7	5.02	4.85	4.98
July 14	5.41	4.86	4.95
July 21	5.04	4.88	4.97
July 26	5.05	4.89	4.99
July 28	5.04	4.88	4.98
Aug. 4	5.06	4.96	5.06
Aug. 11	5.06	4.96	5.07
Aug. 18	5.07	4.97	5.09
Aug. 23	5.10	4.98	5.10
Aug. 25	5.10	5.00	5.12
Sep. 1	5.09	5.01	5.14
Sep. 8	5.06	5.02	5.15
Sep. 15	5.08	5.00	5.14
Sep. 20	5.11	5.01	5.16
Sep. 22	5.11	5.02	5.17
Sep. 29	5.11	5.03	5.18
Oct. 6	5.12	5.04	5.19
Oct. 13	5.15	5.07	5.23
Oct. 18	5.18	5.08	5.24
Oct. 20	5.16	5.10	5.27
Oct. 27	5.18	5.12	5.29
Nov. 3	5.19	5.13	5.31
Nov. 10	5.21	5.12	5.31
Nov. 15	5.22	5.14	5.33
Nov. 17	5.21	5.15	5.34
Nov. 25	5.22	5.16	5.36
Dec. 1	5.23	5.17	5.37
Dec. 8	5.21	5.17	5.38
Dec. 13	5.24	5.16	5.37
Jan. 10, 1978	5.28	5.20	5.42
Feb. 7	5.35	5.27	5.57
Mar. 7	5.38	5.32	5.57
Apr. 4	5.40	5.34	5.60
May 2	5.41	5.35	5.65
May 30	5.41	5.37	5.67

ADVERTISEMENT

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from June 16, 1977, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 13 of the CDR's Crown Zellerbach Corp., each repr. 5 shrs., will be payable with D.Fls. 4.73 net (div. per record-date 3.10.77; gross $0,45 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.A. tax = $0,3375 = D.Fls. 0,84 per CDR. Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.A.-tax (= $0,3375 = D.Fls. 0,84) with D.Fls. 3,89 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, June 7, 1977.

we look after you

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10% 1975/1980 de Fr. 5,000
des CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE

Head office: 4 Rue Gaillon, PARIS 75002.

CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE
an industrial and commercial public body,
created under the nationalization law dated May 17, 1946,
concerning mineral fuels.
Registered office: 9 Avenue Percier, PARIS 75008.

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the holders of French Francs 5,000 10% Notes 1975/1980, of CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE that a general meeting will be held on June 29th, 1977, at 10 a.m., Paris time, at the Société Civile head office, 4 Rue Gaillon PARIS 2nd, to give a decision on the following agenda:

—Ratification of the "Statuts" of the Société Civile;
—Ratification of the appointment of the Directors, pursuant to Art. 7 of the "Statuts" of the Société Civile.

Any Noteholder may attend the Meeting or be represented in it.

In order to attend the Meeting or be represented in it, the Noteholders will have to deposit their Notes 5 days before the date of the Meeting with the following banks and institutions:

—BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. (Brussels);
—BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. (Luxembourg);
—BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE (Paris);
—CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS (Paris);
—CREDIT LYONNAIS (Paris);
—KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE (Luxembourg);
—SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. (Brussels);

where they will get receipts certifying the deposit of the Notes and where the proxies will be available to them.

The Board of Directors.

These Notes were offered and sold outside the United States of America and Canada.
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE — June 1, 1977

Can. $25,000,000

CHRYSLER CREDIT CANADA LTD.

9¼% Guaranteed Notes Due 1982

Guaranteed unconditionally as to principal and interest by

Chrysler Financial Corporation

The National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia) — First Boston AG
Abu Dhabi Investment Company
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (Bahrain)
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L./Al Saudi Banque
Dominion Securities Limited
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) — The Arab European Financial Management Company S.A.K. (AREF)
The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company Limited — Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
European Arab Bank (Brussels) S.A. — Euroseas Banking Company (Qatar) Ltd. — FRAB Bank International
The Gulf Bank, K.S.C. — Kuwait Financial Centre (S.A.K.) — Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. S.A.K.
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) — Kuwait International Finance Company S.A.K. "KIFCO" — Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited
J. Henry Schroder & Co. S.A.L. — Société Financière de Beyrouth — UBAN-Arab Japanese Finance Ltd. — Union Bank of the Middle East Limited

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

banque française du commerce extérieur

$100,000,000

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Unconditionally Guaranteed by

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and provided by
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. — Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Bayerische Landesbank International S.A. — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce — Crédit Suisse London Branch
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Hypobank International S.A.
International Westminster Bank Ltd. — Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.

Agent Bank
International Westminster Bank Ltd., Paris

April 1977

Member FDIC

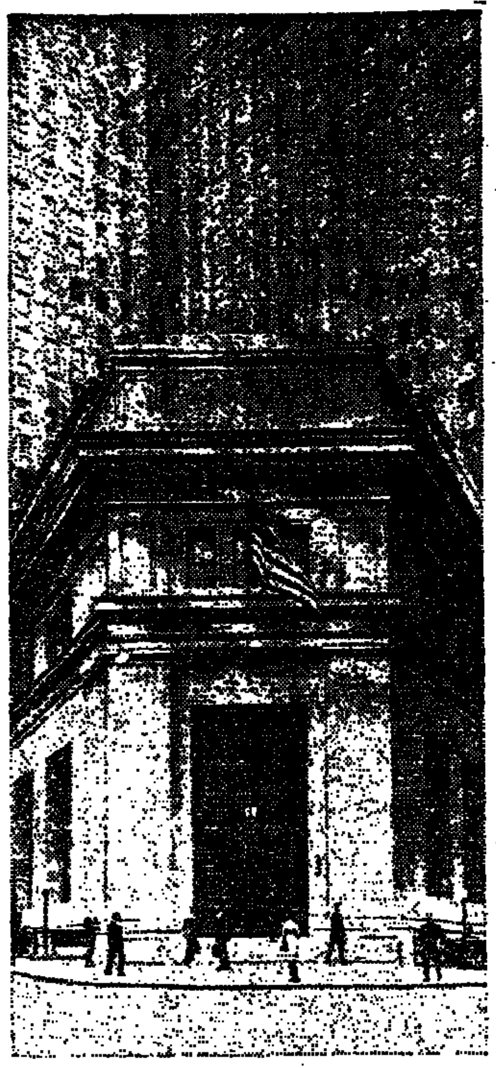
Morgan Guaranty's new Milan office overlooks a restored cloister. Among the Morgan officers based in Milan are, from left, Alberto Menoncello; Gaetano Vicinelli, vice president and general manager; and David Collins.

Morgan Guaranty announces the opening of an international banking office in Milan

For many years international corporations doing business in Italy have relied on Morgan Guaranty for specialized financial expertise. We became active there in 1915 and most recently served our clients through a subsidiary, Banca Morgan Vonwiller. Now we can serve clients directly with a full banking office in Milan. A Rome office is scheduled to open later this year.

Morgan's Milan office, at Piazza del Carmine 4, is banker to Italian multinationals as well as major U.S. and European companies doing business in Italy. They have chosen Morgan for several reasons: our speed and flexibility in responding to their particular banking requirements; our meticulous attention to detail; our extensive financial resources and business connections—in Italy and throughout the world; and our broad range of financial services.

Among these services are the financing of business—in lira and other major currencies—through overdrafts, short-term advances, and the financing of exports and imports. The specialists in our Foreign Department take particular care in the handling of such complex trade



details as letters of credit, money transfers, and documentary collections.

For longer-term borrowing, Morgan can either provide a corporate loan itself, or, for very large amounts, form a lending group of correspondent banks and other institutions.

Our foreign exchange specialists counsel on managing exchange risks. Morgan is a market-maker, and is ready to quote prices instantly when a company has currency to buy or sell anywhere in the world.

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هكذا منه الأصل

…omarket

DM, seven-year loan for Aumar, guaranteed by Spain, carrying a coupon of 7 3/4 per cent.

The Industrial & Mining Development Bank of Iran is due to price its 120 million DM of 10-year, 7 3/4-per-cent notes this week. Commenting on reports that demand is exceedingly scanty, managers acknowledge "some hesitance' in the response internationally but say there is good demand from domestic investors attracted to the high coupon.

In the Canadian-dollar sector, the $Can. 20-million, five-year loan for Laurentide Financial carrying a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent is still on offer. And in the Unit of Account sector, Imatran Voima's 20 million UA of 10-year, 8 1/2-per-cent notes awaits pricing.

Eurobond Yields

* As calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

U.S. Dollars

International institutions, long term	8.26 %
Industrials, long term.	8.27 %
Industrial, medium term	7.89 %
Canadian dollar, medium term	8.71 %
French franc, long term	11.22 %
Unit of Account, long term	8.47 %

Market Turnover

Week Ended June 10 (millions of dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Equivalent Non-dollar
Cedel	$905.5	$763.3	$142.2
Euroci	$1,990.8	$1,811.7	$179.10

…onomic …cene

…many Expects …rowth of 7-8%

…d Sales

…eign Bonds

U.S. Increases Its Winter Wheat Crop Prediction

CHICAGO, June 9 (NYT).—A 1977 winter wheat crop almost as large as last year's bumper yield was forecast yesterday by the Agriculture Department. The department predicted a crop of 1.526 billion bushels, about 3 per cent less than in 1976 but 3 per cent more than the department forecast on May 1.

The estimate was slightly lower than the 1.545-billion-bushel crop predicted Monday by Conrad Leslie, the grain trade's leading private forecaster. Both forecasts indicated that despite last fall's dry conditions and the severe spring wind erosion in the Western Great Plains, the 1977 winter wheat was showing its amazing resilience.

The 1977 spring wheat crop, now almost entirely planted, was expected to be smaller than last year's bumper one. Farmers indicated earlier they intended to plant fewer acres in spring wheat than they did last year, and moisture conditions in some of the major spring wheat states have been below average.

An earlier outlook foresaw a total 1977 winter and spring wheat crop of between 1.9 billion and 2 billion bushels, which would be only slightly less than last year's record-breaking 2.4 billion bushels. Winter wheat makes up about three-quarters of the U.S. wheat crop and is the world's principal bread grain.

French Reserves Rise

PARIS, June 12 (AP-DJ).—French gold and foreign currency reserves increased by 292 million francs in May to 93.235 billion francs, the Finance Ministry announced. Gold reserves remained unchanged at 63.876 billion francs.

SPORTS

Moses Sets World Mark in 400-Meter Hurdles

From Wire Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, June 12.—Edwin Moses, the Olympic champion who has complained that he does not receive enough attention, got the lion's share of accolades yesterday as he shattered his own world record in the 400-meter hurdles at the Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships.

The 21-year-old student from Morehouse College in Atlanta ran a 47.45 in the event, breaking the world record of 47.64 he set in the Montreal Games' final.

He made the race a runaway on the last day of the three-day AAU meet as Tom Andrews finished 10 meters back in 49.03.

"I heard all the talk about Tom Andrews," Moses said, "so I decided to put the afterburners on.

"I feel I can run faster," he continued. "I haven't been training as hard as I did last year when I was pointing for the Olympics."

Earlier Mary Ayers overtook Debbie Esser in the stretch and set a U.S. record by winning the 400-meter hurdles in 56-61 seconds. She was only a tenth of a second off the world mark.

Francie Larrieu Lutz retained her crown in the women's 1,500-meter run. She took command from Jan Merrill at the start of the last lap, answering Merrill's strong challenge in the back straightaway and pulling away away to victory in 4:08.2, a meet record.

Steve Scott finally defeated Wilson Waigwa, the Kenyan who attends the University of Texas, in the men's 1,500-meter run. In a blanket finish with Mike Slack, Scott held off Waigwa's expected finishing kick and hit the tape in 3:37.3, setting a meet record by two-tenths of a second. Waigwa had beaten Scott six times in as many previous races.

Sharon Dabney of Philadelphia dethroned Lorna Forde and upset Rosalyn Bryant in winning the 400-meter dash in 51.55 seconds, another meet record. And the men's defending champion at 400 meters, Maxie Parks, was also dethroned, by Robert Taylor, who held off a whole crowd after opening a sizable lead at the head of the stretch. His time was 45.44 seconds.

Then Evelyn Ashford, who won the 200-meter dash Friday, took the 100 in 11.14 seconds, beating Brenda Morehead in the last couple of strides.

The men's 100 went to Don Quarrie, of Jamaica, who got off fast and stayed in front of Steve Williams and Steve Riddick in 10.12 seconds, a world best this year.

Dwight Stones missed three tries for a world record of 7 feet 7 1/4 inches in the high jump. He won the event at 7-6 1/4, with Franklin Jacogs runner-up at 7-5 1/4. Stones holds the world mark of 7-7 1/4.

Frank Shorter, a marathon winner at the Munich Olympics five years ago and a silver medalist in Montreal, won his fifth AAU title and his fourth 10,000-meter crown in 28:19.8.

For the second year in succession, Terry Albritton whipped Al Feuerbach in the shot put, this time with 67-3 1/4.

Golfer 13 Under Par

MEMPHIS, June 12 (Reuters).—Al Geiberger became the first player to break 60 in the history of the U.S. PGA tour when he produced a record-shattering 13-under-par 59 in the second round of the $200,000 Danny Thomas golf classic here Friday.

Geiberger jumped to a six-stroke lead on 131 after scoring 11 birdies and one eagle and using only 23 putts over the 7,193-yard Colonial Country Club course.

He opened with birdies at the first and third holes and after pars at the next two, he produced a string of birdies at the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth to go out in 30.

Geiberger holed a wedge shot for an eagle at the par-five 10th and added birdies at the 11th and 12th.

He parred the next two, birdied the 15th and 16th and then parred the 17th before a birdie at the 18th gave him an inward nine of 29, a total of 59 and one of the great rounds in the history of golf.

More Sports News On Page 15

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City ... 003 000 000—3 8 0
Milwaukee ...... 010 101 10x—4 11 3
Bird, Gura (6), Pattin (7), Littell (8) and Wathan; Slaton, McClure (8), Castro (8) and Haney. W—Slaton (4-6). L—Gura (2-3). HR—Lezcano (11).
Cleveland .... 000 000 000—0 2 0
California ...... 010 000 00x—1 4 1
Garland (2-6) and Fosse; Tanana (6-2) and Humphrey. HR—Bonds (13).
Toronto .... 000 202 000—4 7 1
Seattle .... 001 000 020—3 6 1
Lemanczyk, Willis (9) and Ashby; Montague, House (6) and Stinson. W—Lemanczyk (4-5). L—Montague (5-4). HR—Fairly (5), Howell (3), Ru Jones (12).
Detroit .... 020 022 000—6 12 0
Oakland .... 200 001 010—4 10 1
Arroyo, Foucault (7) and May; Langford; Torrealba (5), Coleman (6) and E. Williams. W—Arroyo (4-2). L—Langford (4-4). HR—Gross 2 (14).
Chicago .... 000 010 000—1 5 2
Baltimore .... 100 130 01x—6 10 0
Stone (6-5) and Downing; Flanagan (2-5) and Dempsey.
Minnesota ...... 100 000 000—1 7 1
New York ...... 000 220 00x—4 9 1
Zahn, Schueler (5), Burgmeier (8) and Wynegar; Guidry, Lyle (9) and Healy. W—Guidry (4-2). L—Zahn (6-4).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco ... 000 000 010—1 4 1
Chicago .... 100 010 010—3 10 1
Knepper, Williams (7) and Sadek; R. Reuschel (8-3) and Mitterwald. L—Knepper (0-1).
Philadelphia .... 110 110 300—7 12 0
Atlanta .... 201 200 000—5 7 1
Lerch, Reed (5), Brusstar (7), Garber (9) and Boone; Leon, Campbell (5), Camp (9) and Correll. W—Reed (5-2). L—Campbell (0-2). HR—Schmidt 2 (11), Luzinski (11), Montanez (6).
Montreal .... 000 000 100—1 5 0
Cincinnati ...... 023 320 12x—13 16 0
Bahnsen, Warthen (3), Alcala (5), Walker (7) and Carter; Norman, Borbon (7) and Bench. W—Norman (6-2). L—Bahnsen (1-1). HR—Dawson (4), Foster (13), Geronimo (5), Driessen (5).
New York ...... 000 010 000—1 2 2
Houston .... 001 300 10x—4 6 1
Matlack, Baldwin (7) and Stearns; Andujar (7-3) and Ferguson. L—Matlack (3-7).
San Diego ...... 021 110 200 00— 7 12 2
Pittsburgh ..... 302 001 100 03—10 13 0
Griffin, Spillner (6), Siebert (6), Fingers (7) and Tenace; Jones, Tekulve (5), Forster (7), Gossage (8) and Dyer. W—Gossage (5-2). L—Fingers (1-2). HR—Tenace 2 (7), Stargell (10).
Los Angeles ... 000 002 220 100—7 9 1
St. Louis .... 210 300 000 101—8 15 2
Rau, Sosa (6), Hough (7), Wall (11) and Yeager; Falcone, Metzger (7), Hrabosky (9), Carroll (11) and Simmons. W—Carroll (4-1). L—Wall (1-2). HR—Yeager (6), Monday (7), Simmons (7).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco . 020 001 000—3 8 1
Chicago .... 210 000 20x—5 12 0
Barr, Heaverlo (4), Lavelle (7) and Hill; Burris, Hernandez (4), Sutter (9) and Mitterwald. W—Hernandez (3-1). L—Lavelle (5-3). HR—McCovey (10), Thomasson (8).
San Diego ...... 102 010 000—4 10 1
Pittsburgh ...... 000 000 001—1 10 0
Shirley, Tomlin (7), Fingers (9) and Tenace; Candelaria, Tekulve (7) and Dyer. W—Shirley (5-6). L—Candelaria (7-2). HR—Rettenmund (4), Winfield (13).
Montreal .... 300 030 000—6 13 0
Cincinnati ...... 020 010 100—4 9 1
Brown, Kerrigan (8) and Carter; Nolan, Murray (5), Hume (7) and Bench.

(First Game)

New York ...... 001 000 000—1 9 3
Houston .... 010 020 10x—4 5 0
Swan, Myrick (6) and Stearns; Richard (5-5) and Ferguson. L—Swan (3-5). HR—Cabell (4).

(Second Game)

New York ... 011 000 002 2—6 10 0
Houston ...... 000 020 200 0—4 9 4
Espinosa, Apodaca (7), Myrick (7), Lockwood (9) and Grote; McLaughlin, Niekro (2), Sambito (7), Forsch (9) and Herrmann. W—Lockwood (1-3). L—Forsch (4-4). HR—Milner (6), Cruz (3).
Los Angeles ... 160 200 000—9 9 1
St. Louis .... 020 300 012—8 14 1
Hooton, Garman (2), Wall (6), Hough (8) and Yeager; Denny, Schultz (2), Urrea (3), Metzger (7), Carroll (9) and Simmons. W—Garman (3-0). L—Denny (7-1). HR—Garvey (18), Templeton (3).
Philadelphia ... 500 005 030—13 12 1
Atlanta .... 022 020 004—10 15 2
Christenson, Brusstar (5), Reed (6), Garber (9) and Boone, Blackwell; McLaughlin, Kline (1), Lacorte (3), Capra (5), Collins (6), Campbell (6), Camp (8) and Pocoroba, Nolan. W—Brusstar (1-0). L—Capra (1-6). HR—Luzinski (12), Maddox (5), Burroughs (14).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota ...... 101 102 000—5 13 1
New York ...... 000 240 00x—6 14 1
Goltz, T. Johnson (5) and Wynegar; Hunter, Lyle (6) and Healy. W—Hunter (3-3). L—Goltz (5-4). HR—Randolph (3).
Kansas City ... 000 002 301—6 11 0
Milwaukee ...... 000 000 000—0 3 2
Leonard (4-6) and Porter; Sorensen, McClure (7) and Porter. L—Sorenson (6-1).
Detroit .... 101 300 000—5 5 0
Oakland .... 000 100 000—1 5 5
Fidrych (2-2) and Kimm; Ellis, Torrealba (4), Giusti (7) and Newman. L—Ellis (3-6).
Chicago .... 010 000 000—1 8 1
Baltimore ...... 200 000 11x—4 6 0
Brett, Lagrow (8) and Essian; R. May, D. Martinez (8) and Dempsey. W—R. May (8-5). L—Brett (6-4). HR—Singleton (7), Mora (1), Bell (1).
Toronto .... 000 000 131—5 13 2
Seattle .... 110 020 000—4 12 1
Garvin, Bruno (7), Willis (7), Johnson (8) and Ashby; Abbott, Kekich (6), Romo (8) and Jutze. W—Johnson (3-2). L—Romo (3-4). HR—Stein (6), Stanton (7), Bailor (3).
Cleveland .... 030 000 000—3 11 0
California .... 000 000 100—1 5 0
Bibby, Kern (3) and Fosse; Ross, Simpson (2), Kirkwood (7), Drago (8), Laroche (9) and Humphrey. W—Bibby (5-3). L—Ross (2-4). HR—Bell (5), Bonds (14).

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4695	4.2430	104.73*	49.915	27.90y	—	6.0460*	99.15*	40.84*
Brussels (c)	36.06	61.985	15.295	7.2875	4.07375*	14.607	—	14.47925	5.9605
Frankfurt	2.3580	4.0530	—	47.65*	2.664x	95.42*	6.54*	94.63*	38.99*
London (z)	1.71865	—	4.0520	3.5005	1521.50	4.2465	61.93	4.2825	10.3990
Milan	885.25	1521.55	375.31	178.85	—	358.43	24.54	356.22	146.37
Paris	4.9470	8.5065	209.880*	—	5.5905x	200.420*	13.7260*	198.690*	81.830*
Zurich	2.4917	4.2826	105.665*	50.275*	0.2814*	101.225*	6.91*	—	41.20*

The following are dollar values only on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krone: 6.0490; Escudo: 38.205; Israeli £: 9.44; Peseta: 69.175; Schilling: 16.795; Sw. krona: 4.4240; Yen: 273.75; Norw. krone: 5.2770; Fin. mark: 4.0775; Belgian financial franc: 36.025; Hong Kong $: 4.6870; Singapore $: 2.4639; Canadian $: 0.94805.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 1, amounting to Dfls 15,000,000.—, has been drawn for redemption on July 15, 1977 and consequently the Note which bears number 1 and all Notes bearing a number which is 4, or a multiple of 4, plus 1, are payable as from

July 15, 1977

at

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
(Central Paying Agent)
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
in Amsterdam;
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in Luxembourg;
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June 1, 1977

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Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.
Union Bank of the Middle East Ltd—Dubai

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank of the Arab Coast—Ras El Khaimah
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Ltd.
Bank of Helsinki Limited
Bankhaus Hermann Lampe K.G.
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Banque du Crédit Populaire S.A.L.-Beyrouth
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Libanaise pour le Commerce (France) S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.
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Crédit Libanais S.A.L.
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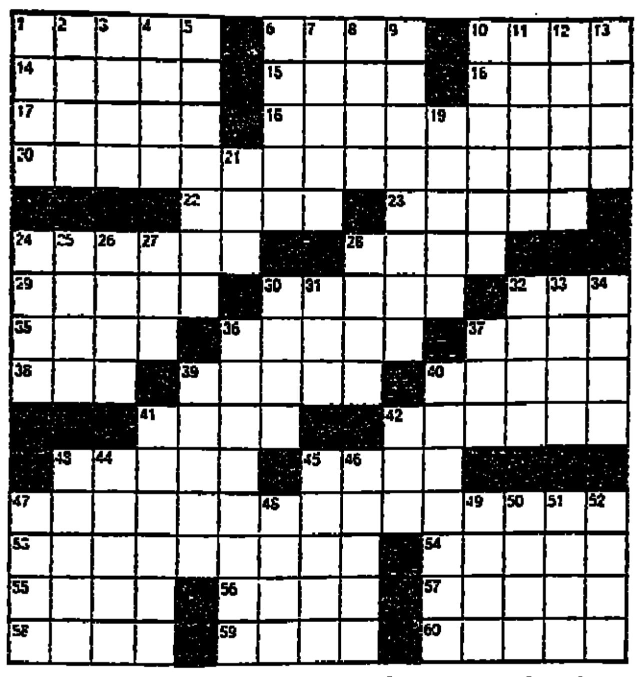
May, 1977.



ACROSS
1 Kind of closet
6 Branch
10 Lucille's ex-husband
14 Once upon ——
15 Potentate in Arabia
16 Absorbed
17 Pilfer
18 Kind of rifle or pistol
20 Caesar's words re Cassius
22 First to draw the Democrats' mule
23 Covering on a Bernini creation
24 Eden
26 America or Liberty
29 Shun
30 Sound of a bullet or brat
32 Damage
35 Bird with a natural necklace
36 Snowshoe strap
37 Type size
38 Football player
39 Destroy by degrees
40 Popular garb
41 Sector
42 Pastor's people
43 Calorie
45 Please
47 Antony's words re Brutus
53 Forbidding
54 Preach with passion
55 Canine star
56 Facility
57 Listings in a directory
58 Legumes
59 Ran
60 Ugly-weather factor

DOWN
1 Bills and coins
2 Feminine ending
3 Regimen
4 Asian nurse
5 Did an "inside job"
6 Some news sources
7 "—— down to the seas again"
8 Baseball gear
9 In a moody mood
10 Shakespearean fare
11 Words to dawdling diner
12 Variety, to life
13 Yen
19 Famed name in Oregon
21 Anagram for Ann
24 Hurricane's little sister
25 Bard of ——
26 Cross
27 Clamor
28 Golconda
30 "Stop, steed!"
31 Bricklayer's burden
32 Kind of skirt
33 Performances
34 Heedless
36 Shakes
37 Golf score
39 Flynn of film fame
40 Clientele
41 Classic wanderer
42 Place for an orchestra
43 "—— Foolish Things"
44 Seven: Comb. form
45 Horse or common
46 "Cómo está ——?"
47 Snare
48 Ballet movement
49 Kind of test
50 Role for Russell and Lansbury
51 Fits to ——
52 Cozy abode

Weather

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Cloudy	MADRID	12	54	Showers
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Cloudy	MIAMI	29	84	Clear
ANKARA	25	77	Clear	MILAN	24	75	Clear
ATHENS	26	79	Clear	MONTREAL	16	61	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Clear	MOSCOW	23	73	Cloudy
BELGRADE	29	84	Clear	MUNICH	24	75	Cloudy
BERLIN	21	70	Clear	NEW YORK	26	79	Fair
BRUSSELS	22	72	Clear	NICE	22	72	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	19	66	Cloudy	OSLO	18	64	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	28	82	Clear	PARIS	24	75	Clear
CASABLANCA	21	70	Clear	PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Cloudy	ROME	25	77	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	SOFIA	24	75	Stormy
DUBLIN	9	48	Showers	STOCKHOLM	27	81	Clear
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy	TEHRAN	38	100	Clear
FLORENCE	30	86	Clear	TEL AVIV	29	84	Clear
FRANKFURT	23	73	Clear	TUNIS	30	86	Clear
GENEVA	20	68	Cloudy	VIENNA	28	82	Clear
HELSINKI	28	82	Clear	WARSAW	26	79	Clear
ISTANBUL	26	79	Clear	WASHINGTON	26	79	Clear
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	20	68	Cloudy
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	15	59	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices, June 10, 1977

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

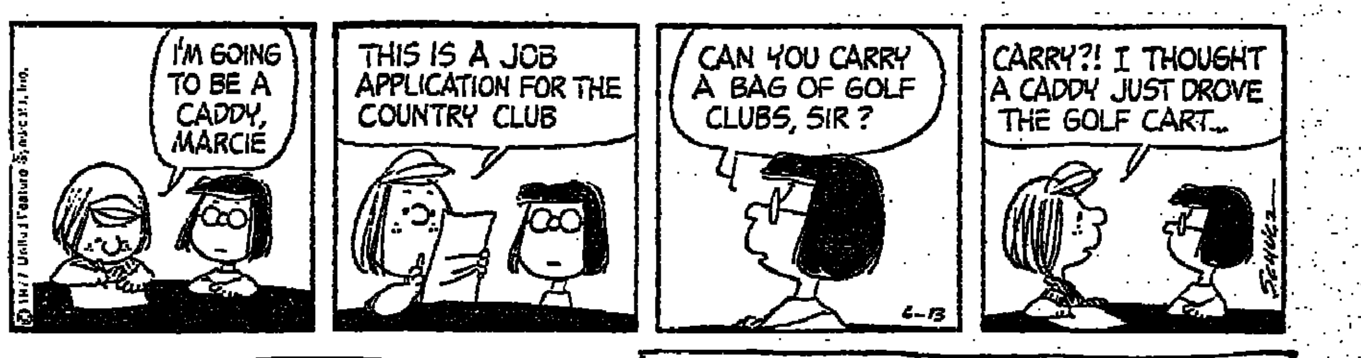
	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.76	5.58
Acorn	15.67	NL
Adv Inv	9.59	NL
Aetna F	7.21	7.88
Aetna Sh	13.00	14.21
Afuture F	9.05	NL
Allstate	8.33	NL
Alpha	10.60	NL
Am Birth	9.84	10.75
Am Eqity	5.03	5.50
American Funds:		
Am Bal	3.00	8
Am Eqity	5.03	5.50
American Funds:		
Am Bal	8.00	8.74
Amcp	5.54	6.05
A Mutl	9.90	10.82
Bond	14.98	16.37
Cap Fd	6.19	6.77
Grwth	4.62	5905
Incom	16.48	18.01
ICA	13.78	15.06
N Pers	16.21	17.72
was M	6.71	7.35
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	9.07	9.90
Cap Gr	4.03	4.40
Incme	6.61	7.22
Ventr	11.35	
Eq Grt	6.43	7.3
Fd Am	6.59	7.20
Prov	4.03	4.35
Am Grth	5.42	5.84
Am Insin	5.10	5.57
Am Invs	5.66	NL
AInvInc	12.46	NL
AmN Gth	2.80	3.06
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	NL
Grwth	6.29	6.78
Incme	7.44	8.02
Spectr	4.36	4.70
Fd Inv	6.69	7.21
Wash	9.97	10.68
Auda	7.85	8.57
Fnd B	8.02	8.72
Inc Fd	5.00	5.43
Stock	5.86	6.40
BLC Gth	10.29	11.25
Babs Inc	1.78	NL
Babs Inv	9.14	NL
Beacn Hil	8.43	NL
Beacn In	9.12	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	7.25	NL
101 Fd	9.12	NL
Berk Cap	7.85	8.58
Bondstk	4.76	5.20
Bost Fdn	9.42	10.30
Bost Fdn	9.42	10.30
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	12.79	13.98
Candn	7.38	8.07
Divid	3.01	3.29
Month	14.86	16.24
NatW S	10.06	10.99
NY Vn	11.50	12.57
CG Fund	9.44	10.21
CG Incm	8.70	9.41
Cap Pres	1.00	NL
Centy Sh	11.33	12.27
Chall Inv	9.93	10.85
Chart Fd	14.05	15.37
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.21	6.79
Frnt C	3.56	3.89
Shrhd	7.43	8.12
Specl	5.16	5.64
Chapsd	11.64	NL
Chemicl	7.00	7.65
CNAManml Fds:		
Liby Fd	4.43	4.84
Man Fd	2.47	2.70
Schust	7.54	8.24
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.01	9.85
Fund	9.32	10.19
Grwth	4.55	4.97
Incom	8.93	9.76
Option	11.55	12.62
Colu Gth	15.24	NL
Cwlth AB	1.01	1.10
Cwlth C	1.50	1.62
Comp Bd	9.01	9.69
Comp Fd	7.41	7.97
Concord	12.71	NL
Cons Inv	10.00	10.37n
Constel G	5.79	NL
Cont Mut	6.20	NL
Ctry Cap	11.50	12.43
Davge Fd	7.70	NL
deVegh	30.22	NL
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.43	13.58
3Delaw	11.32	12.37
Delch	9.51	9.75
Delta	4.77	5.21
Dir Cap	4.15	4.54
DodBal	22.82	NL
DodStk	15.74	NL
Drx Bur	9.73	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.91	13.02
Equit	5.42	NL

	Bid	Ask
Levge	15.96	17.44
Liq As	10.00	NL
Spl Inc	7.32	NL
TEm	15.75	NL
Thrd C	13.37	14.61
Eagle Gr	10.37	11.33
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.26	8.93
Fours	8.41	NL
Grwth	8.4	9.14
Grwth	8.46	9.14
Incom	6.13	6.61
Specl	6.35	6.85
Stock	9.01	9.71
EDIE Sp	16.02	NL
EdsonG	8.53	NL
Egret F	10.68	11.61
Elfun Tr	14.21	
Fairfld	9.62	10.46
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	7.87	7.99
Empir	18.55	
Four E	17.36	
TFre	13.01	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.76	NL
Capit	8.11	8.86
Contfd	10.30	NL
Daily I	1.00	NL
Dstny	9.89	
Eq Inc	15.86	NL
Magel	23.71	
Mun Bd	10.53	NL
Fidel	16.00	17.48
Puritn	11.14	12.17
Salem	4.91	5.37
Thrift	10.59	NL
Trend	21.28	23.26
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.83	NL
Indust	4.41	NL
Incom	7.97	NL
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.91	5.37
Grwth	6.40	6.99
Incom	8.78	9.60
Stock	8.39	9.17
FstMlt A	7.97	NL
FtMltDl	10.00	NL
44 Wall	15.15	NL
Fnd Gth	3.76	4.11
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.44	4.85
Incom	12.41	13.56
Mutal	8.82	9.64
Specl	9.04	9.93
Franklin Group:		
Brown	3.42	3.69
DNTC	6.65	7.17
Grwth	5.19	5.60
Utils	4.78	5.15
Incom	1.74	1.88
US Gov	9.77	10.53
Capit	2.38	2.57
Equit	3.35	3.61
Frkln Lfe	8.03	8.78
FdF Dep	7.91	NL
Fundpk	8.14	8.26
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.84	9.66
Impac	8.18	8.94
Ind Tr	11.00	12.02
Pilot	8.40	9.18
GES& S	26.00	
Gen Sec	9.34	NL
Grth Ind	16.74	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.15	4.53
Grwth	6.81	7.45
Incom	7.75	8.47
Hart Gth	10.91	NL
Hart Lev	7.82	NL
Heritge	1.33	
Holdg Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Man	14.99	16.21
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.33	4.73
Incom	3.45	3.77
Trst sh	10.52	11.50
Trsh un	2.84	
Industry	2.99	
Int Invst	7.57	8.27
Inv Guid	8.89	NL
Inv Indic	1.48	NL
Inv Bos	9.55	10.32
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	3.34	3.97
Capit S	6.00	6.45
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.95	6.17
IDS Grt	5.44	
IDS ndl	4.52	4.91
Mutl	9.14	9.94
Prog	3.06	3.32
TaE	4.95	5.19
Stock	18.53	20.14
Select	9.54	10.26
Var Py	6.29	6.84
Inv Resh	5.25	5.74
Istel	19.45	20.50
Ivy	5.97	NL
JP Grth	10.41	11.32
Janus F	17.66	NL
John Hancock:		
Balan	8.97	9.75
Bond	19.55	21.26
Grwth	5.57	6.05
Johnstn	19.31	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incm	10.83	11.52
Grow	7.19	7.86
MonM	1.00	NL
MunB	10.70	11.23

	Bid	Ask
Summ	10.29	11.25
Tech	7.34	8.02
TotR	9.96	10.91
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.95	4.32
Cus K2	5.16	5.64
Cus S1	17.40	19.02
Polar	3.31	3.61
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.38	14.73
Le Gr	8.77	9.58
Le In	10.73	11.73
Le R	14.68	16.04
Life Ins	7.22	7.89
Lincoln Natl:		
Sel Am	7.09	NL
Sel Spl	12.36	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.37	NL
Mut	12.92	NL
Lord Abbett:		
AHiltd	8.11	8.74
Bnd db	11.46	12.52
Incom	3.54	3.82
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.29	11.25
Incom	9.33	10.20
Muni	10.16	11.10
US Gov	9.83	10.74
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.14	8.90
Indep	7.23	7.90
Mass	10.70	11.69
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.36	11.17
MIG	8.21	8.85
MID	14.86	16.02
MF D	12.08	13.02
MCD	13.54	14.60
MFB	15.65	16.87
MMB	9.58	10.06
Mathers	13.57	NL
ML Cap	12.95	13.85
ML Rdz	1.00	NL
Mid AM	5.16	5.66
Mon Mkt	1.00	NL
MONY F	8.98	9.81
Mut Ben	9.07	9.91
MIF Fd	8.43	9.11
MIF Gth	3.79	4.10
Mutualof Omaha:		
Amer	11.80	12.36
Grwth	3.93	4.27
Incom	9.48	10.30
TFree	15.32	NL
Mut Shrs	29.90	NL
NEA Mut	7.73	NL
Natl Ind	10.87	NL
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.454	10.19
Bond	4.67	5.04
Divid	4.14	4.46
Grwth	5.52	5.95
Pf Stk	7.66	8.26
Incom	5.50	5.93
Stock	8.11	8.74
NELife Fund:		
Equit	17.06	18.54
Grwth	8.86	9.63
Incom	14.11	15.34
Side	13.02	14.15
Neuberger Berm:		
Enrgy	15.08	NL
Guard	28.17	NL
Partnr	9.65	NL
Neuw Fd	8.18	NL
New Wld	10.69	NL
NewtGth	11.61	NL
Newt Inc	9.98	NL
NichlsFd	14.40	NP
Nomura	9.36	10.06
Noreast	14.77	NL
Nuveen	9.67	10.13
Omega	10.24	10.46
One Wm	13.54	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.07	6.63
IncBos	8.85	9.67
MonB	1.00	NL
TFree	10.41	NL
AIM	9.20	10.05
Time	7.54	8.24
OTC Sec	12.56	13.65
Param M	8.73	9.49
Paul Rvr	5.88	6.39
Penn Sq	8.09	NL
Penn Mu	3.74	NL
Phila	7.30	7.98
Phoe Cap	7.90	8.63
Phoen Fd	9.66	10.56
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pil Fs	12.89	13.57
Pilg Fd	8.77	9.23
Mag C	3.47	3.68
Mag In	9.22	9.71
Pine St	10.65	NL
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	14.06	15.37
II	15.53	16.97
Plan Inv	11.65	12.66
Pligrth	10.66	11.65
Plitrnd	8.05	8.80
Price Funds:		
Grwth	9.93	NL
Incom	10.10	NL
N Era	10.79	NL
N Horiz	7.04	NL
TFre	10.22	NL
Pro Fund	6.05	NL
Prov Gth	7.55	8.25
Pru SIP	9.28	10.14

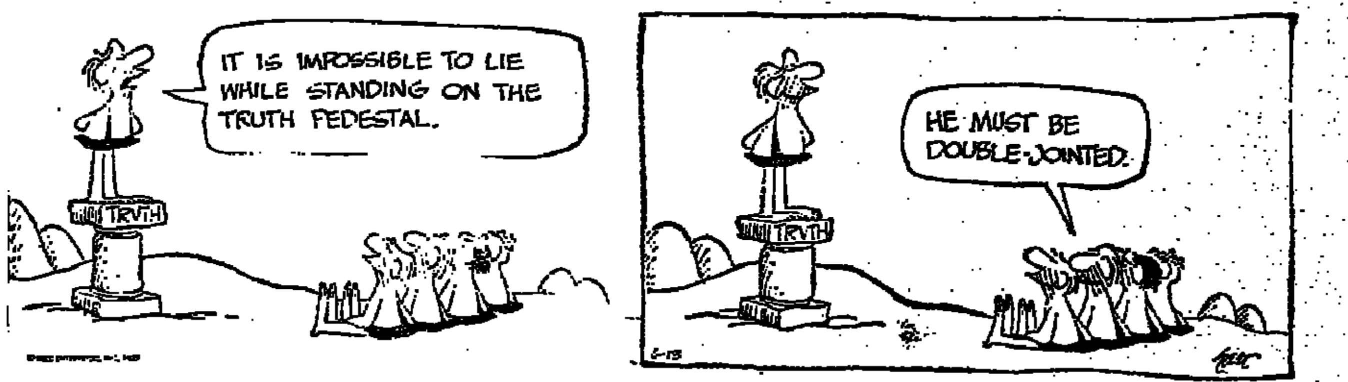
	Bid	Ask
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	12.09	13.21
Equit	9.67	10.57
Georg	13.52	14.78
Grwth	10.29	11.25
Incom	8.10	8.85
Invest	7.42	8.11
TEm	24.21	25.42
Vista	9.90	10.82
Voyag	11.97	13.08
Rainbw	1.98	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	5.60	NL
Safec Eqt	8.93	9.76
Safec Gth	8.97	9.80
StPCap	7.95	8.69
StPGwt	7.24	7.91
ScudStevClk:		
Com St	9.35	NL
Incom	14.82	NL
Intl Fd	13.14	NL
Man R	10.03	NL
MMB	10.35	NL
Specl	23.48	NL
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.94	4.31
Invest	7.57	8.27
Ultra	9.78	10.69
Sentinel Group:		
Ape	3.43	3.75
Balan	8.03	8.78
Com S	12.32	13.41
Sent Gth	8.04	8.74
Sentry F	11.71	12.33
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	5.90	6.45
Entrp	5.09	5.56
Flet Fd	5.24	5.73
Harbr	8.66	9.46
Legal	6.68	7.30
Pace	10.17	11.11
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	16.82	18.38
Incom	18.83	20.58
Invest	10.34	11.30
SierraG	8.90	NL
Sherm D	17.92	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.62	9.42
Invest	10.16	11.10
Trust	8.66	9.46
Vent	10.43	11.40
SB Eqty	9.86	NL
SB I&Gr	12.64	13.31
SoGen In	10.67	11.17
Sw Invs	7.73	8.36
Swin Gt	4.67	5.05
Sover In	12.11	13.23
Spectra F	4.64	NL
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.22	4.61
Div Fd	4.97	5.43
Prog F	3.75	4.10
StFrm Gt	5.95	NL
SFrm Ba	9.47	NL
State St	41.82	42.18
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.36	NL
Asso F	1.09	NL
Invest	1.42	NL
Ocean	6.26	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	17.12	NL
Cap O	8.77	NL
Stock	17.86	NL
Survey F	8.60	9.40
Temp Gt	11.79	12.89
Temp Inv	1.60	NL
Trns Cap	6.92	7.58
Trns Invs	9.29	10.10
Trav Eq	9.97	10.90n
Tudr Hd	13.81	NL
TwnC Gt	4.09	NL
TwnC Inc	6.00	NL
USAA Gt	7.44	NL
USAA Inc	11.59	NL
US Gov	9.82	9.97
Unit mut	3.41	NL
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	11.75	12.67
Nat Inv	6.19	6.67
U Cap	11.06	11.92
Union	13.00	14.02
United Funds:		
Accm	6.25	6.83
Bond	7.49	8.19
Con Gr	8.86	9.68
Con Inc	9.52	10.40
Incom	10.14	11.08
Scien	5.43	5.93
Vanq	5.12	5.60
Unit Svcs	1.46	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.99	7.17
Incom	5.20	5.33
Lev Grt	9.78	10.03
Spl Sit	4.33	4.44
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	13.77	15.05
Invest	7.24	7.91
Comm	6.26	6.84
Specl	8.09	8.84
Vand Gth	3.74	NL
Vand Inc	3.92	NL
Vanguard Group:		
Eqir	18.78	NL
Ftld	13.62	NL
Ivest	7.66	NL
Morg	11.44	NL
Trust	8.87	NL
Wells	12.33	NP
Wellth	9.67	NL
West B	9.71	NL
Windr	10.25	NL
Varln	3.41	3.71
WallSt G	6.35	6.63
Wein Eq	11.63	NL
Westf Grt	6.84	7.48
Wisc Inc	5.28	5.77

PEANUTS



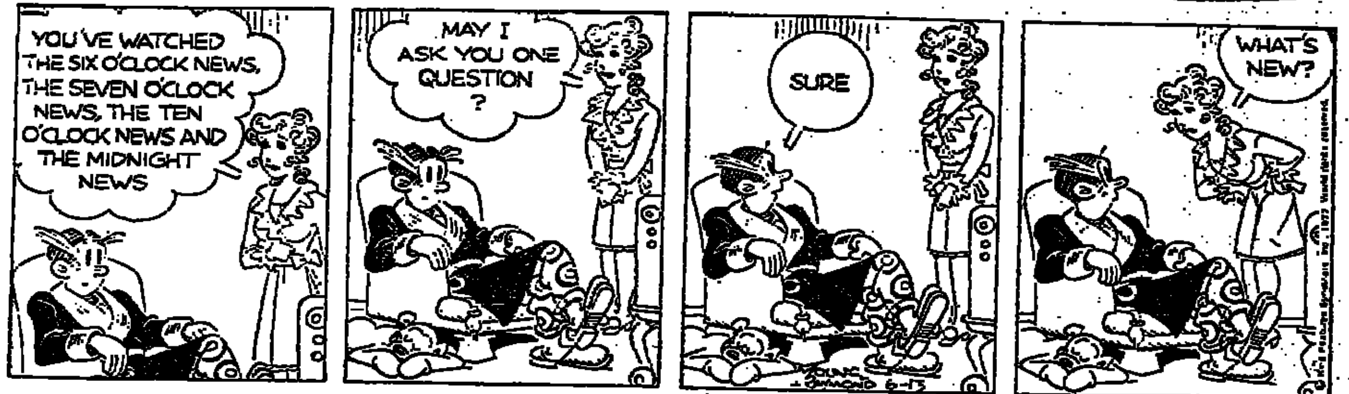
I'M GOING TO BE A CADDY, MARCIE
THIS IS A JOB APPLICATION FOR THE COUNTRY CLUB
CAN YOU CARRY A BAG OF GOLF CLUBS, SIR?
CARRY?! I THOUGHT A CADDY JUST DROVE THE GOLF CART...

B.C.



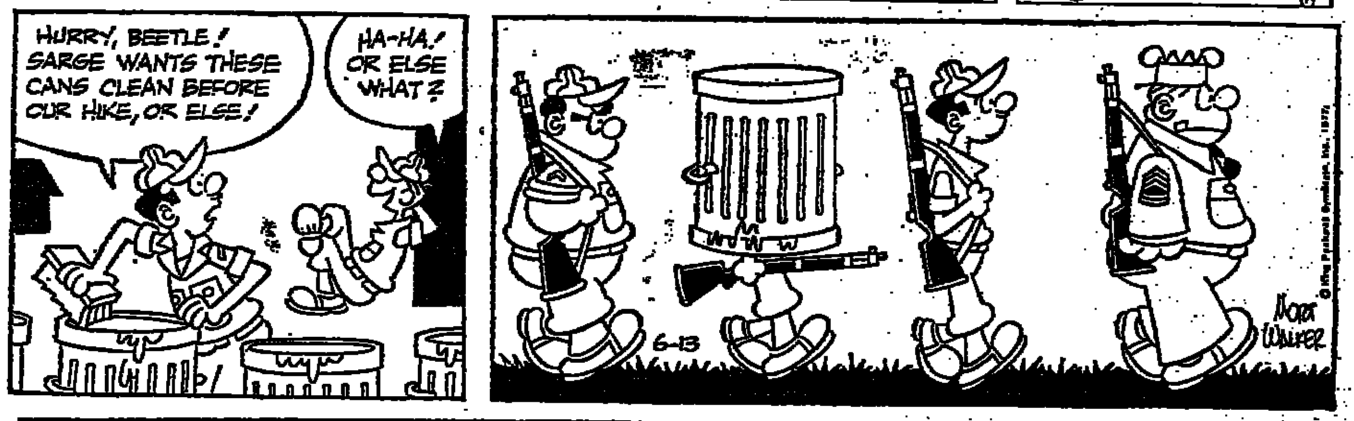
IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO LIE WHILE STANDING ON THE TRUTH PEDESTAL.
TRUTH
HE MUST BE DOUBLE-JOINTED.

BLONDIE



YOU'VE WATCHED THE SIX O'CLOCK NEWS, THE SEVEN O'CLOCK NEWS, THE TEN O'CLOCK NEWS AND THE MIDNIGHT NEWS
MAY I ASK YOU ONE QUESTION?
SURE
WHAT'S NEW?

BEETLE BAILEY



HURRY, BEETLE! SARGE WANTS THESE CANS CLEAN BEFORE OUR HIKE, OR ELSE!
HA-HA! OR ELSE WHAT?

ANDY CAPP

COULD I ASK YOU SOMETHIN' ABOUT PIGEONS, CHALKIE?
ASK ANDY, MISSUS, 'E'S THE EXPERT
TWO HOURS LATER...
THIS BLOKE TELLS YOU MORE ABOUT PIGEONS THAN YOU WANT TO KNOW!

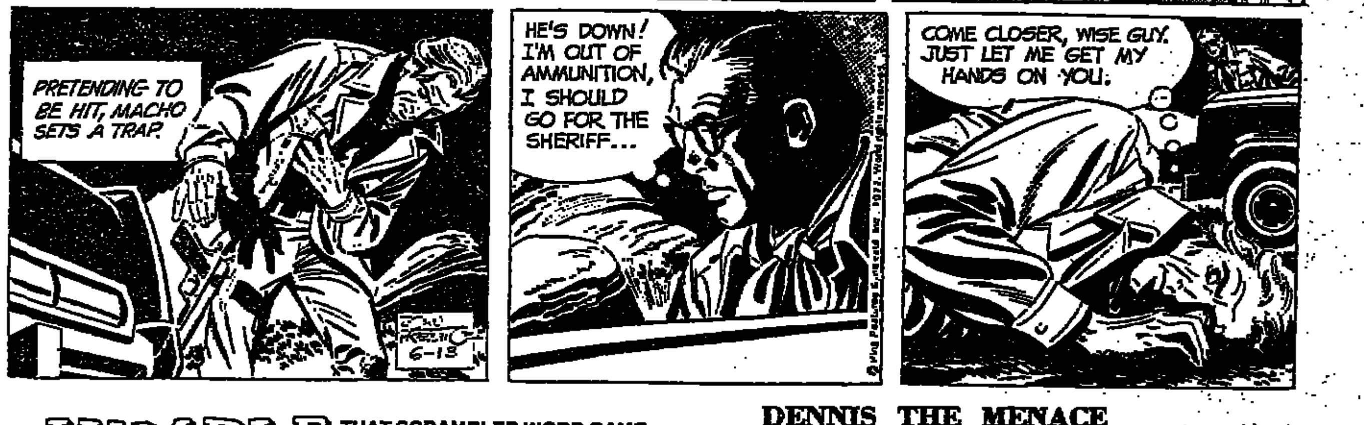
WIZARD of ID

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE FOR DINNER TONIGHT, SIRE?
I DON'T CARE... SURPRISE ME
WHAT'RE YOU IN FOR?
PORCUPINE SOUP

REX MORGAN M.D.

AS JUNE AND MELISSA LISTEN TO AN EARLY MORNING RADIO REPORT, IT BECOMES APPARENT THAT PAUL BELMONT HAS CONTACTED THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE!
LEONARD WOLTA HAS BEEN ARRESTED AND INDICTMENTS WILL BE SOUGHT AGAINST HIM IN THE MURDERS OF ELAINE BELMONT AND TOM GARRITY...
IT'S TAKEN A GREAT DEAL OF COURAGE TO DO WHAT PAUL'S DONE, JUNE!
HE AND DANNY MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN INTO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY!
RING
JUNE, I CAN'T LOCATE BRICE! HE WAS SUPPOSED TO MEET ME HERE AT THE HOSPITAL FOR ROUNDS! WOULD YOU KNOW WHERE HE IS?
NO, REX!

RIP KIRBY



PRETENDING TO BE HIT, MACHO SETS A TRAP.
HE'S DOWN! I'M OUT OF AMMUNITION, I SHOULD GO FOR THE SHERIFF...
COME CLOSER, WISE GUY. JUST LET ME GET MY HANDS ON YOU.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

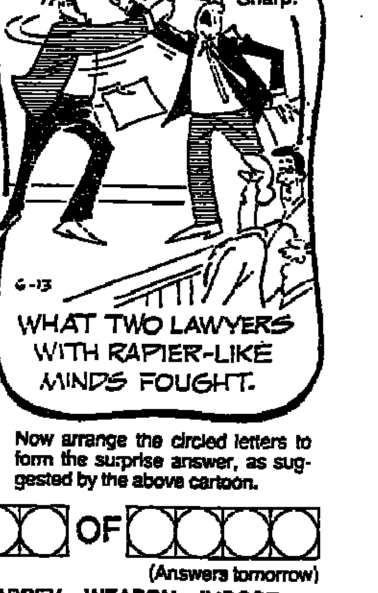
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DURIL

TELLU

STEWID

UNBOTT



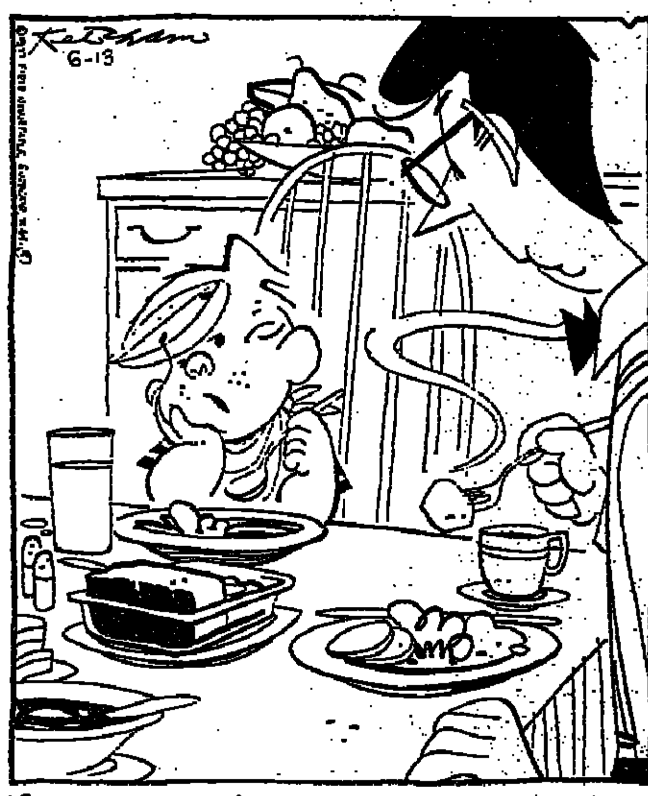
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A [ ] OF [ ]

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: NUTTY ABBEY WEAPON IMPOSE
Answer: What the audience did when the ham actor appeared on stage—TOOK THE EASY WAY OUT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"SOME OF THE KIDS' MOTHERS WAS WONDERIN' WHERE YOU GET SOME OF THE EXPRESSIONS I USE."

BOOKS

LOOSE CHANGE

Three Women of the Sixties

By Sara Davidson. Doubleday. 367 pp. $9.50.

Reviewed by Dan Wakefield

AROUND the first of the year it occurred to me that the '70s are almost over and they don't even seem to have happened.

My next thought was, thank God.

Maybe we needed a rest from the high drama of the '60s, that supercharged psychedelic decade; a time to recoup our personal forces, an interim of relative social and political calm in which it was easier to slow down, turn off the assaultive music and inflated rhetoric, and drop back into being in touch with our private feelings.

Such a lull might well provide the right "space" (a '60s concept) for looking back at the maelstrom of that turbulent preceding era to see and assess what it did to ourselves and our friends, for better and worse.

That is what Sara Davidson has done in her book "Loose Change."

Miss Davidson is a talented journalist who described the phenomena of the '60s—from campus rebellion and rock music to communal living and meditation—in a number of perceptive and artfully done articles in newspapers and national magazines. Happily, she has not taken the easy way of summing up those times by stitching her old pieces together into a book. She has chosen the far more difficult, demanding and, in the end, enormously more re[...] route of retracing in [...] detail the lives of thre[e] women, including herse[lf, who] came of age in that dec[ade].

Davidson and the ot[her] women whose lives she [recon]structs through exhaustiv[e inter]views and tape-recording [...] met as members of a [...] sorority at the Univer[sity of] California at Berkeley [...]

The three women, out [of] similar backgrounds, set [...] the varying directions of [...]ism (Sara), radical politi[cs ...]sie") and the "world of [the] beautiful people" ("Tash[...]

All the names of the[...] are disguised except for S[ara,] her sister Terry, and th[e] figures like Mick Jagge[r, Tom] Hayden, Joan Baez and [...] stars of the rock-and-r[oll] culture of the times. T[...] much detail of an intim[ate na]ture, sexually as well as [...] and some readers are b[ound to] be upset by the specifici[ty of] orgasms and the lack o[f ...] the changing roles of m[en and] women as seen not in th[e] jargon but in their own be[...] Miss Davidson handles th[e deli]cate material honestly a[nd fair]ly, never stacking the d[eck ...] men are oft[e]n portrayed [...]torous, neurotic and gras[ping ...] are women.

The private lives are [...] against the public backgr[ound of] the time, and the sigh[ts,] sounds and attitudes of [...] come alive for us.

The book is witty, sad, [...] and totally clean of soci[...] cant or the pomposities of [a cer]tain kind of generalizing j[ournal]ism. Rather, it has the re[...] of a good novel, and [...] the books it most remi[nds me] of are novels: Mary McC[arthy's] "The Group," Trollope's ["The] Way We Live Now," [...] Yates's "The Easter Para[de."]

Dan Wakefield is a [...] whose latest work, "Home[...] is set in the late 1960s.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

```
DELIBERATE IRMA
UNILATERAL LOIN
DOMINANTLY LOFT
ELBA  DYESTUFFS
   DAW  SIAM
SRA BAAL ASIANS
PERFECTION NEAP
AVERT LEG AEGIR
TUNA DIGRESSIVE
SEANCE EELY SEE
   KAPH  MEA
SHIFTLESS  THEE
HOBO ALLIGATORS
OVER NEATASAPIN
TEXT ENTERPRISE
```

CHESS

By Robert [...]

NEW YORK—By the time the 10th game of the quarterfinal candidate's match between Lajos Portisch of Hungary and Bent Larsen of Denmark came up, Larsen had every reason to be disheartened. Victory in the series would go to the player who took the majority of points out of 12 games and the score stood at 3 1/2-5 1/2 against him.

That meant he had to gain 2 1/2 points from the last three games to send the match into sudden-death overtime. Accordingly, as Black in the 10th game, Larsen adopted the King's Indian Defense, which he has always considered theoretically deficient, to spring a new finesse on Portisch.

However, the promising small surprise went all for naught since Larsen seemed to lose the thread of his own idea, soon blundering into the loss of the exchange. Thereafter, Portisch put away game and match with the kind of sharp finish that he had exhibited throughout the series.

The rare 7... B-B4, introduced by Vasily Smyslov in his 1957 world championship match with Mikhail Botvinnik, presages 8... N-K5, aiming for a freeing exchange of knights while impeding the advance of the white KP.

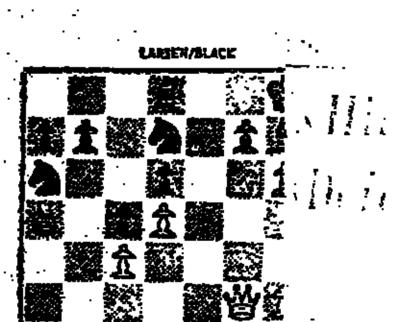
After 8 N-KR4, Larsen avoiding Smyslov's inferior 8... B-K3, retreated with 8... B-Q2, a little finesse whose effect showed up on 9 P-K4, P-K4; 10 K-B3—while White had moved the KN twice, without improving its position, Black's two moves with the QB gave it a positive development at Q2.

So far, so good through 11 P-KR3, but then Larsen should have interpolated 11... P-QR4 and only then 12... N-R3, holding open the option of a later pawn drive on the queenside with... P-QN4.

Larsen began to tangle up his position with 14... QR-Q1. It would have been correct to play 14... B-K3, and then 15 B-K3 could have been followed by 15... Q-B2 (not 15... Q-N5?; 16 P-QR3, QxBP; 17 N-R5, trapping the queen).

Thus, on 15 B-K3, Larsen was already in trouble. The reply 15...

LARSEN/BLACK



PORTISCH/WHITE

Position After 22 ... Q[...]

Q-N5 could have been [met] by 16 P-QR3, QxBP; 17 [...] Q-K3; 18 NxNP, R-N1; [...] KR-Q1; 20 R-K2, giving [Black] *nothing* to show for th[e] pawn. And 15... Q-B2 cou[ld have] been met with 16 B-B4, B[...] P-B5!, BxN (17... B-K[...] B-N5, B-K2; 19 PxP, R[...] Q-B3 N-R4; 21 BxB, QxB [...] N4, N-N2; 23 P-K5, R(3)[...] N-K4 would have been av[...] Black); 18 PxP, BxQ; 1[9] NxBP; 20 QRxB, N-K3; 2[...] giving White a great en[dgame] advantage with a mobile [...] pawn majority and the [...] pair.

Larsen's 15... P-B4? [...] the damaging pin 16 [...] threatening 17 BxN, BxB; [...] Q5 with a piece-winnin[g ...] Here 16... R-QB1 woul[d have] dropped a piece after 17 [...] N-R4 (or 17... PxP; 1[8] BxB; 19 QxB); 18 P-N4 [...]

Consequently Larsen [had to] yield the exchange with 1[6...] K3; 17 Q-B3, N-Q2; 18 Bx[R]. He did get a pawn for [...] 20... BxP, but Portisch [...] quickly with a smashing [...] sacrifice, 23 RxP!, QxN; [...] K7.

Larsen had to give it ba[ck ...] 24... P-B4 because 24... [...] could have been demolis[hed ...] 25 RxN!, BxR; 26 QxPch, [...] 27 QxPmate, while 24... N[...] RxBP, B-R1; 26 RxN woul[d ...]ly have been better.

Larsen resigned on 30 [...] having confidence in Po[rtisch's] ability to wrap up the exc[hange-]ahead ending.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Portisch White	Larsen Black	Portisch White	Lars[en] Bla[ck]
1 N-KB3	P-KN3	16 B-N5	B-K3
2 P-B4	B-N2	17 Q-B3	N-Q2
3 P-Q4	N-KB3	18 BxR	RxB
4 P-KN3	O-O	19 N-Q5	BxN
5 B-N2	P-Q3	20 KPxB	BxP
6 N-B3	P-B3	21 QR-N1	B-N3
7 O-O	B-B4	22 N-Q2	Q-R4
8 N-KR4	B-Q2	23 RxP	QxN
9 P-K4	P-K4	24 R-K7	P-B4
10 N-B3	R-K1	25 R(N7)xN	RxR
11 P-KR3	N-R3	26 RxR	QxRP
12 R-K1	PxP	27 Q-K3	Q-R8ch
13 NxP	Q-N3	28 K-R2	Q-K4
14 N-N3	QR-Q1	29 QxQ	BxQ
15 B-K3	P-B4	30 P-B4	Resigns

هكذا منه الأصل

'lew' Adds Belmont to Become Undefeated Triple Crown Victor

·rald Strine

N.Y., June 12 (WP).
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iority that Seattle
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and third, respec-
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nner-up, fading to
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s the 10th 3-year-
Triple Crown.
crowd of 70,229—
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Canonero II—gave
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eturn to the win-
Jean Cruguet, the
his bright yellow
s. It was a special
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as a thoroughbred
ar so perfectly.

The competition took turns trying to make Seattle Slew accelerate on the lead. Spirit Level, Run Dusty Run, Iron Constitution and Sanhedrin all attempted to apply pressure to the dark brown Bold Reasoning colt, but Cruguet never winced.

'He Went Away'

"Relaxation was the whole story," the French jockey said later. "I knew if I could make Seattle Slew relax we'd have no trouble. Spirit Level came over from the outside to make us go a little faster [a half-mile in :48 3/5] than we wanted to early.

"But about the three-eighths pole, I gave him his head and asked him to run a little more. He went away. He had plenty left. It was all over."

Seattle Slew is a great-grandson of the late Bold Ruler, and descendants of that fabled sire have often had trouble relaxing if they weren't on a clear lead. Their headstrong desire to run, and run fast, sometimes has drawn them into suicidal early speed duels. And that kind of duel is not designed to produce Belmont winners at a mile and a half.

Seattle Slew's time for the 12 furlongs was 2:29 3/5 over what, officially, was labeled a muddy track. The strip actually was wet-fast, as times of earlier races showed.

No one will compare Seattle Slew's performance with that turned in by Secretariat here in 1973, when he scored by 31 lengths in 2:24. But, once again, it was more than adequate, Seattle Slew continuing undefeated and unchallenged at a point in his career where, for instance, Secretariat had lost three times.

Cruguet had said before yesterday's race, "If a jockey in Europe wins by more than three or four lengths, he's considered a bad rider. You have to think of the handicap races, where lengths mean extra pounds."

Still, there were a few detractors.

"What a dull race," a rival trainer was heard to mutter as he walked back to the barns. "You needed a calendar to time the damn thing."

Mickey Taylor, a part-owner of Seattle Slew, shrugged off criticism.

"Our Only Objective"

"The horse won by as much as he had to, which is our only objective, every time," the lumberman from White Swan, Wash., remarked. "All we want to do is win, not set records. We wanted to have a lot of horse left when this series was over ... and I think we do."

Billy Turner, the trainer, said Seattle Slew will be rested, probably until the Travers Stakes at Saratoga in August. The Arc de Triomphe in Paris is not in his fall plans, the trainer added. Instead, the 3-year-old champion will be pointed for a series of confrontations with Forego, the 7-year-old gelding that has been horse of the year the last three seasons.

Seven horses had come this far in Triple Crown history only to fail over the long, demanding Belmont distance. Yesterday's bettors were never worried about such a fate befalling their favorite. They pounded him down to 2 to 5 after opening at even money.

Seattle Slew has been late only twice in his career. The first time occurred in the Derby, when he broke poorly from the gate and had to bull his way into the lead by the clubhouse turn. The second time was yesterday in the paddock.

"They [track officials] called us and told us what time to leave the barn," Turner said, "but there were so many cars parked all over the backstretch they had to reroute us from our barn to get to where we were going."

Seattle Slew arrived in the paddock six minutes late, nine minutes before it was time to leave for the track instead of having the customary 15 minutes in which to be saddled and prepared for action.

Turner probably planned things that way, despite his comment to the contrary.

"The only place we can lose the race is in the paddock," he had said, meaning if Seattle Slew broke out in heavy sweat he could have had too much of his energy drained there. That didn't happen.

The huge crowd wagered $6,498,117 on the nine-race card, second to the $6,979,209 total of 1971 when Canonero faded to fourth.

Pensive (1944), Tim Tam (1958), Carry Back (1961), Northern Dancer (1964), Kauai King (1966) and Majestic Prince (1969) were the others to win the Derby and Preakness, only to lose the Belmont.

As winner, Seattle Slew joined these Triple Crown victors: Sir Barton (1919), Gallant Fox (1930), Omaha (1935), War Admiral (1937), Whirlaway (1941), Count Fleet (1943), Assault (1946), Citation (1948) and Secretariat.

Yesterday's purse value was $109,800 and increased his lifetime total to $717,720.

Cruguet was aboard four winners, including the 40-to-1 Road Princess which rallied from off the pace to capture the $85,800 Mother Goose Stakes for 3-year-old fillies.

After the Mother Goose, Cruguet got a kiss on the cheek from Rotund Johnny Campo, the trainer who was quoted in a national magazine earlier this year as saying, "Two minutes is a long time for the Frenchman to go without making a mistake." Campo had saddled Road Princess.

Jockey Jean Cruguet, at left, accepts crowd's cheers after race. At right, he stands and raises whip in victory gesture crossing finish line.

UPI.

'lia Wins Prix, Is Hurt

re Dispatches
. France, June 12.
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the three-year-old,
took the lead in

the stretch, she began to pull away from the field. Less than 50 yards from the finish in the mile and 5/16 race, however, the filly began to slow down.

It appeared that her fragile legs, which have bothered her in the past, were again giving her trouble. But she had enough left to finish in front of Trillion.

Afterward, Mr. Wildenstein said, "I think she broke something. You'll never see her again on a track."

Saint-Martin added, "She certainly will go to a stud farm. I think she cracked the fetlock joint."

Trillion also had been undefeated prior to today's race. The filly, owned by Edward Stephenson and sired by Hail to Reason, went out for the lead in the race and put on a strong show. It was worth $60,000 to finish second.

Madelia received $140,000. Bettors picked up 40 centimes for each franc bet on the two-to-five favorite.

United Press International.

am at Le Mans, from left, Jacky Ickx, Jurgen Barth and Hurley Haywood.

Ickx Pilots Borrowed Porsche to 4th Le Mans Triumph

By Samuel Abt

LE MANS, France, June 12 (IHT).—In an overnight comeback, Jacky Ickx drove a borrowed Martini Porsche 936 turbo to victory this afternoon in the 24 Hours of Le Mans auto race.

Ickx drove at an average speed of 194.6 kilometers an hour (120 miles an hour) covering more than 2,800 miles over the weekend. This was his second successive victory here and his fourth overall, tying Olivier Gendebien's record.

Second was the Renault Mirage turbo driven by Vernon Schuppan and Jean-Pierre Jarier, third was the Porsche 935 turbo driven by Claude Ballot-Lena and Peter Gregg, fourth was the Inaltera driven by Jean Rondeau and Jean Ragnotti and fifth was the De Cadenet Lola driven by Alain de Cadenet and Chris Craft.

The winning car had to survive a last-hour scare. With Hurley Haywood at the wheel for the first time, the Porsche came into the pits smoking with only 45 minutes left and a lead of 18 laps.

There was no chance that the Mirage could make up the distance, but the rules here say that a winning car must complete the last official lap. As the mechanics swarmed over the car, the minutes passed, first 15, then 30.

Finally, 10 minutes before the end of the endurance race, Jurgen Barth, Ickx's relief driver, climbed in and drove off, ever so slowly. Thirty-four of the 55 entries did not finish the race because of mechanical breakdowns, and Porsche was taking no chances.

The victory was entirely the work of Ickx, who began driving the winning car late last night after his own 936 turbo left the race with engine trouble. When Ickx took over, the Porsche was in eighth place, seven laps behind the leader, a Renault Elf Alpine turbo.

Occasional Relief

Through the night, Ickx, with occasional relief from Barth, wore away at the leaders, moving up to fourth place by 2 a.m. Leading him then were the three official Renault Alpines, No. 9 ahead by six laps, No. 8 by five and No. 7 by a few yards.

Six laps roughly equal 25 minutes, not an insurmountable lead, but a big one. The Renault Alpines had only to survive breakdowns along the 8.4-mile track to finish at least one-two in their team duel with Martini Porsche.

Ickx ran the Alpines down. While doing so, he set a lap record of 3 minutes 36 and five-tenths seconds, an average speed of 226.8 kilometers an hour. His time was 3 and one-tenths second faster than the record set in 1973 by François Cevert.

The first Alpine to fall back was No. 7, driven by Patrick Tambay and Jean-Pierre Jaussau. Just before 3 a.m., it stopped on the track with valve troubles. Nearly two hours later, Tambay withdrew from the race.

Pressure Kept On

As rain began to fall for the first time in the race, Ickx kept the pressure on. The No. 8 Alpine, driven by Patrick Depailler and Jacques Laffite, was next to be overcome.

The Porsche passed it before 5 a.m., when the Alpine lost 40 minutes because its gearbox had to be repaired. When the car returned to the track, the Porsche was two laps ahead, with only No. 9 leading it.

No. 9, however, was running well and as morning arrived and the rain ended, drivers Jean-Pierre Jabouille and Derek Bell had opened their lead to eight laps. It seemed that Ickx would have to be content with second place.

Back to the Pits

Then at 9:02 a.m., No. 9 began to trail smoke. The car made it back to the pits and Renault mechanics tore at it while Ickx pulled in a few hundred yards away for gas, oil and a change of drivers. Barth was on the track not quite 10 minutes when the crowd of 300,000 was told that No. 9 had a cracked piston and had been withdrawn.

The Porsche led No. 8 Alpine by five laps and soon increased this. Shortly before noon, the new motor in the last Renault entry began to leak smoke. Fifteen minutes later, the car abandoned.

Except for the late scare, the race was over.

lomers, Doubles

ıghs Hits Homer in 9th
ves Defeat Phillies, 5-3

June 12 (UPI).—
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Expos 6

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inning run came
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and Jerry Reuss
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over San Diego
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Yankees 1

American League
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two-run homer,
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of Minnesota fired
of no-hit ball be-
or a 6-1 victory
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d allowed only five
st complete game
d brought his rec-
ile stopping New

York's winning streak at four games. Ed Figueroa was the loser.

Carew, who pushed his average up to .387, gave Minnesota a 2-0 lead when he slammed his fifth homer into the third deck in right, driving in Larry Hisle, who led off the game with a single. Hisle belted his 15th homer in the fifth.

Mickey Rivers ended Thormodsgard's no-hitter with a lined single to right in the sixth.

Red Sox 3, Rangers 2

At Boston, Fred Lynn's sacrifice fly with one out in the ninth scored pinch-runner Rick Miller to give Boston a 3-2 victory over Texas in the first game of a doubleheader.

Brewers 4, Royals 0

A Milwaukee, Jerry Augustine, aided by three double plays, hurled a seven-hit shutout in a 4-0 victory by Milwaukee over Kansas City—most of whom wore Brewer road jerseys.

Only one Royal reached third base and only one other got as far as second against Augustine, now 7-7. The Brewer southpaw walked one and struck out four in completing his eighth game of the season.

Six Kansas City starters donned Milwaukee road jerseys following a break-in at the Royals' clubhouse sometime during the night. Approximately $3,500 in goods were stolen, including 52 Kansas City uniforms and half the team's jackets and caps. Also missing were 20 pairs of shoes and 20 to 30 gloves, including the only glove shortstop Fred Patek has used in his 10-year major league career.

Boy, 14, Wins An AAU Title

CULVER CITY, Calif., June 12 (UPI).—Curt White, 14, became the youngest performer ever to win a national Amateur Athletic Union weightlifting championship by capturing the flyweight division yesterday.

White totaled 402 1/2 pounds (182.57 kg) in the two Olympic lifts that comprise the weightlifting competition.

Major League Standings

(Sunday's games not included.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	35	19	.648	—
Pittsburgh	30	22	.577	4
St. Louis	32	24	.571	4
Philadelphia	31	24	.564	4 1/2
Montreal	24	29	.453	10 1/2
New York	23	33	.411	13

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	38	20	.655	—
Cincinnati	37	27	.580	9
San Diego	27	34	.443	12 1/2
San Francisco	25	33	.431	13
Houston	24	34	.414	14
Atlanta	21	38	.356	17 1/2

Friday's Results

Chicago 3, San Francisco 1.
Philadelphia 7, Atlanta 5.
Cincinnati 13, Montreal 1.
Pittsburgh 10, San Diego 7.
St. Louis 8, Los Angeles 7.
Houston 4, New York 1.

Saturday's Results

Chicago 5, San Francisco 3.
San Diego 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Montreal 6, Cincinnati 4.
Houston 4, New York 1 (1st).
New York 6, Houston 4 (2d).
Philadelphia 13, Atlanta 10.
Los Angeles 9, St. Louis 8.

Sunday's Games

Atlanta 5, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 5, Los Angeles 2.
Cincinnati 7, Montreal 6.
Pittsburgh 6, San Diego 1.
Chicago 6, San Francisco 5.
New York 3, Houston 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	34	24	.586	—
Boston	30	24	.556	2
Baltimore	31	25	.554	2
Milwaukee	28	31	.475	6 1/2
Cleveland	24	27	.471	6 1/2
Detroit	24	30	.444	8
Toronto	23	31	.426	9

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Minnesota	33	24	.579	—
Chicago	30	25	.545	2
Texas	26	25	.510	4
California	27	27	.500	4 1/2
Kansas City	27	28	.491	5
Oakland	26	29	.473	6
Seattle	24	37	.393	11

Friday's Results

Baltimore 6, Chicago 1.
New York 4, Minnesota 1.
Milwaukee 4, Kansas City 3.
Toronto 4, Seattle 3.
Detroit 6, Oakland 4.
California 1, Cleveland 0.
Texas at Boston, rain.

Saturday's Results

New York 6, Minnesota 5.
Kansas City 6, Milwaukee 0.
Detroit 5, Oakland 1.
Baltimore 4, Chicago 1.
Toronto 5, Seattle 4.
Cleveland 3, California 1.
Texas at Boston, rain.

Sunday's Games

Milwaukee 4, Kansas City 0.
Minnesota 6, New York 1.
Boston 3, Texas 2.
Detroit at Oakland.
Toronto at Seattle.
Cleveland at California.
Chicago at Baltimore.

Romanians Win

BUCHAREST, June 12 (UPI).—Romania beat Britain, 4-1, and qualified today for the finals of the European zone Davis Cup tournament.

In the last two singles matches, Richard Lewis of Britain beat Traian Marcu, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3, and Dumitru Haradau of Romania defeated John Lloyd, 5-7, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Record Now 2-2

Fidrych Throws Five-Hitter To Lead Detroit Over the A's

From Wire Dispatches

OAKLAND, June 12.—Mark Fidrych, who had a shutout in his previous start, pitched a five-hitter yesterday in leading the Detroit Tigers to a 5-1 victory over the Oakland A's.

Fidrych had a shutout until the fourth when back-to-back singles by Bill North and Mike Jorgensen and a double-play grounder by Mitchell Page

Saturday

netted the A's their only run. The three other hits off Fidrych also were singles as the right-hander evened his record at 2-2.

Blue Jays 5, Mariners 4

At Seattle, Roy Howell's double scored Steve Bowling from third in the ninth to lead Toronto to a 5-4 victory over Seattle.

Orioles 4, White Sox 1

At Baltimore, Ken Singleton and Andres Mora hit home runs to help carry Baltimore to a 4-1 victory over Chicago.

Royals 6, Brewers 0

At Milwaukee, Dennis Leonard fired a three-hitter and Tom Poquette's RBI single in the sixth provided the winning run as Kansas City beat Milwaukee, 6-0.

Yankees 6, Twins 5

At New York, Willie Randolph's two-run homer ignited a four-run fifth which enabled New York to defeat Minnesota, 6-5, as Sparky Lyle pitched four innings of solid relief.

Indians 3, Angels 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Jim Bibby and Jim Kern combined on a five-hitter and Buddy Bell hit his fifth home run of the season, giving Cleveland a 3-1 victory over California.

Mets 6, Astros 4
Astros 4, Mets 1

In the National League, at Houston, Bruce Boisclair's double sparked a two-run burst in the 10th that carried New York to a 6-4 victory over Houston for a split of a twinight doubleheader.

The Astros won the opener, 4-1, as Enos Cabell blasted a game-winning two-run homer.

Phillies 13, Braves 10

At Atlanta, Greg Luzinski drove in seven runs with a grand-slam homer and a three-run double, leading Philadelphia to a 13-10 victory over Atlanta.

Dodgers 9, Cardinals 8

At St. Louis, Steve Garvey knocked in four runs, two with a home run, leading Los Angeles to a 9-8 victory over St. Louis.

Reds 6, Expos 4

At Cincinnati, Tony Perez knocked in four runs and Jackie Brown, aided by relief help from Joe Kerrigan, pitched Montreal to a 6-4 triumph over Cincinnati.

Padres 4, Pirates 1

At Pittsburgh, Merv Rettenmund and Dave Winfield each hit solo home runs as San Diego defeated Pittsburgh, 4-1.

Cubs 5, Giants 3

At Chicago, Jerry Morales's tie-breaking two-run double with two out in the seventh sent Chicago past San Francisco, 5-3.

Richards Said To Fail Test

CLEVELAND, June 12 (UPI).—Transsexual Renée Richards, signed by the Cleveland Nets to play World Team Tennis, failed the first of two chromosome tests taken to determine whether she can compete in the WTT as a woman, it was reported yesterday.

The Cleveland Press said that the test samples, which consist of smears taken from inside the lower lip, were analyzed at labs and fell below the minimum reading required to declare Richards a female. However, the Press said another test has been ordered.

Finley Is Preparing To Sue Kuhn Again

CHICAGO, June 12 (NYT).—Charles Finley has revealed that he is preparing a new lawsuit against the baseball commissioner, Bowie Kuhn. The owner of the Oakland A's refused to divulge the nature of the suit.

He said also that he was appealing the verdict of an earlier suit in which Kuhn was upheld in blocking the sale of three Oakland players. Speaking at the convention of Associated Press sports editors, Finley accused Kuhn of lying on the witness stand "several times" during the trial.

Tanana Wins 10th Victory, 5th Shutout

ANAHEIM, Calif. June 12 (UPI).—Frank Tanana allowed just two doubles, by Buddy Bell in the fifth and Ron Pruitt in the ninth, Friday night to gain his 10th victory—tops in the major leagues—and fifth shutout in pitching the California Angels to a 1-0 triumph over the Cleveland Indians.

Bobby Bonds gave Tanana the only run he needed with his 13th homer leading off the second off Wayne Garland. The 23-year-old Tanana struck out seven and walked two to improve his record to 10-2. After walking Duane Kuiper to lead off the game, Tanana got a double play, then retired the next 13 batters in order.

European Union Bars Title Fights of WBC

VENICE, June 12 (UPI).—The European Boxing Union congress, with delegates from nearly all European countries attending, decided today that all future World Boxing Association championships would be forbidden in member countries. The EBU adheres to the World Boxing Council.

The only exception to the new rule is the WBA light-heavy weight championship fight scheduled in Rome Saturday between Argentine titleholder Victor Galindez and U.S. challenger Richie Kates.

Contracts for that fight have been signed already.

Rozelle Aide Named President of the Jets

NEW YORK, June 12 (NYT).—The New York Jets have selected Jim Kensil, the man Pete Rozelle calls "my offensive and defensive coordinator," to run the club as its new president, and chief operating officer.

Kensil, 46, is the first football man to direct the operation in the team's 17 years. For the last nine years he had been the National Football League's executive director, second in command only to Rozelle, the commissioner.

More Sports News On Page 13

Tim Gullikson Earns Berth At Wimbledon

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 12 (UPI).—Tim Gullikson today upset Roscoe Tanner, 6-4, 3-6, 13-11, to reach the final of the $100,000 grass court tournament here and earn himself an automatic berth for the Wimbledon championships.

At the beginning of the week, Gullikson was faced with the prospect of qualifying for Wimbledon, but victories against top seed Guillermo Vilas and Tanner, the fourth seed, have earned the unheralded player a wild-card place.

The right-handed twin—his brother Tom is a lefty—will meet Chile's Jaime Fillol in tomorrow's final. Fillol downed Stan Smith, 9-8, 4-6, 6-3.

Service Battle

After splitting the first two sets, Gullikson and Tanner fought a service battle for 20 games in the final set. When Tanner broke through to go 11-10 up, Gullikson's match seemed over.

But he parried Tanner's booming service with a gutsy performance that won him the next three games in a row to clinch victory.

Fillol, the Chilean Davis Cup star who is usually more at home on clay, is also a surprise finalist. He edged Smith in a nip-and-tuck semifinal, winning the tie-break in the first set, 8-6, when his service return hit the net cord and dribbled down on the Californian's side.

In the decisive set, Smith dropped his service in the sixth game to give Fillol a 4-2 lead which he served out to win.

A Record Pacer Is Syndicated For $2.7 Million

NEW YORK, June 12 (NYT).—Oil Burner, who as a 3-year-old matched the world pacing record of 1:54 4/5 for the mile, has been syndicated by Alan Leavitt, president of Lana Lobell Farms, Hanover, Pa., for $2.7 million.

According to the United States Trotting Association, that is the second highest price ever paid for a pacer. Oil Burner was previously owned by William Brooks of Wilmington, Del., and Ben Webster of Franklin Lakes, N.J., both of whom are shareholders in the syndicate. The horse, now 4, will continue to be driven by Webster and trained by Charlie Wingate.

French Rugby Victory

BUENOS AIRES, June 12 (UPI).—The French rugby selection scored five goals and two tries to completely outclass a Buenos Aires selection, 38-4, yesterday in the first match of a seven-match Argentina tour.

Observer

Cowardly Candidate

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I am worried about the candidates for mayor. All of them are promising to fight for New York if they get elected. Herman Badillo got into it the other day by announcing that he would fight for New York, and Bella Abzug, who announced several weeks ago that she would fight for New York, has already kayoed the New Democratic Coalition in a brisk two-round warmup bout.

Baker

Herman and Bella are okay, as are Mario Cuomo, Abe Beame and most of the other aging pugs who say they are itching for a crack at the ring. They are all okay, but they are kidding themselves.

While they are great human beings, as fighters they are a bunch of bums. Sen. William Proxmire, who is only a middleweight, could punch out all of them in two rounds without getting winded, during a pause in his daily jog to the Capitol.

Would any New Yorker with an ounce of humanity put Bella Abzug into a 15-rounder with heavyweights like President Carter or the House Appropriations Committee? Bella would probably try it. She is a lot like Rocky—the Rocky who fought Apollo Creed, not the Rocky who got kayoed in consecutive bouts by Barry Goldwater, Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan—but even Rocky knew he didn't have a chance against a pro like Creed.

New York doesn't need any more useless beatings. This is the reasoning behind the campaign of J.J. Koop, whose campaign for mayor has been completely ignored. Everyone thinks Koop is a joke candidate because he promises that if elected he will not fight for New York.

I was as unimpressed as everybody else before I interviewed Koop. "Why won't you fight for New York?" I asked. "Are you a chicken, Koop?"

"Fighting, my boy, is not what New York needs," he said. "It doesn't have the muscle. What it needs is not fisticuffs, but seduction. I would start with bribery."

"You would bribe for New York?"

"Far more effective than fighting," said Koop, "though not so useful as it would have been in the old days. Still, despite the curse of ethical behavior which Nixon has cast upon Washington, there must still be a few congressmen of weight whose attitude toward our great city would improve immeasurably if our purse were opened to ease the high cost of living on the Potomac. I understand they thought most generously of Korea under similar circumstances, and Korea has none of New York's natural charm."

"The Korean theater is certainly bush league," I agreed.

"A far better use of New York's funds than squandering them on stadiums for baseball tycoons," he said.

"It might even bring in enough new money to build separate stadiums for football tycoons," I said. "But how would you bring business back to the city?"

"By making unethical payments," he said. "Business leaders, their executives and their managers, plus all essential personnel will be able to rent the finest housing in Manhattan cheaper than a split-level in Amarillo if the city makes under-the-table payments to landlords to cover the difference between the real value of their apartments and what businessmen want to pay."

"It sounds crooked," I said.

"It probably is," said Koop, "but it also discriminates in favor of the upper-income group, which is the natural way of life. We can either buy them like everybody else, or fight them and go broke."

"You're not a chicken, Koop," I said. "You're a swine."

"Not entirely," said Koop, "Such programs would merely be short-term palliatives to tide the city over until my long-range program gave it the muscle to fight with."

"Your long-term program?"

"To abolish congressional elections in New York. With no turnover of New York politicians in Congress, the seniority system will give the city a host of congressmen running the influential committees which decide what communities get the federal gravy. New York will have its snout in the trough just as firmly as the one-party states of Dixie and the desert. Then, as mayor, I will be able to get into the ring with the president."

"You're forgetting," I said, "that New York congressmen only go to Congress to wait for their turn to be appointed judges."

"That's because they can't live with the poor-quality corned beef in Washington," he said. "I'll send them real New York corned beef seven days a week, and cheesecake on weekends."

"It won't work, Koop," I said. "You've got to fight for New York, even though you're going to be clobbered."

"It will work," he said. "Mention my campaign in the paper and you will find a bucket of beer on your doorstep Monday."

"Never," I cried. "It's unethical. I'd fight first."

Benchley is comfortable with the physical and psychological comforts of success. It has afforded him a writer's luxury —time.

PETER BENCHLEY: Following 'Jaws'

By Joyce J. Persico

PRINCETON, N.J., (WP).—His best-selling book, "Jaws," is still being read in some 30 languages, still being shown in film version at a smattering of cinemas, still keeping the impressionable away from beaches for fear of imagined shark attacks, still making money. Novelist Peter Benchley is just as confounded as anyone by its continuing success, but he's learning to live with the consequences.

He has, for instance, become movie-wise. Now he knows the difference between personally having net points (percentage) and adjusted gross points in a motion picture.

Benchley is also learning how to say no to magazines that want to take photographs of his swimming pool or prove his finances, because the privacy his wife, Wendy, feared would be relinquished with the sale of "Jaws" is perilously close to being lost.

On the other hand, Benchley, 37, is comfortable with the physical and psychological comforts of success. It has afforded him a writer's luxury—time—and predictable accoutrements—a tennis court and an enlarged kitchen for his Princeton home.

And the selling power of "The Deep," a novel about a couple who find a fortune in morphine ampules while diving off the shores of Bermuda, has eased the pressure that built for him to follow "Jaws" with another best-seller.

What Benchley has to resist these days is the enticement to sit back and enjoy it all.

So far he seems to be resisting, although the attraction he has for invitations to appear on outdoorsmen television shows is an indulgence he allows himself. He has gone treasure diving off Bermuda and shark hunting in Australia. Playing bit parts in movies made from his novels in another indulgence. (He was a TV commentator in "Jaws." His role as a ship's mate in "The Deep" is on the cutting-room floor.)

Writing Sessions

His self-imposed disciplines include daily writing sessions with Newsweek book critic Paul Zimmerman, with whom Benchley has co-authored a satire called "The Most Powerful Man in the World." The screenplay, now in its third draft, has attracted director Alan Pakula and United Artists.

Benchley's doctor has imposed sterner restrictions resulting from the removal of three vertebrae and the fusion of the discs in his back. The therapy includes swimming laps at a neighbor's pool (his own is too small) but tennis has been taboo since last year.

His light brown hair is noticeably grayer, and he's had to hire a second accountant to wrestle with Universal Pictures over his share of the movie "Jaws," but the Benchley humor is intact and there's a boyishness about his attachment to things "Jaws"-related that transcends whim or pride. It manifested itself in a collection of shark memorabilia—the serrated teeth that line a bookcase in his writing room, the color photographs from "The Deep" and "Jaws" on the kitchen walls, an oil painting in the living room, the upstairs hallways decorated with snapshots of marzipan sharks and bathroom monsters spawned by the imaginations of fans.

New Film

"Kids made 'Jaws' a hit movie. People who don't read books made the novel a best seller," he said. "But nobody had any idea that 'Jaws' would do the kind of business it did. What you can't predict is phenomenon, and 'Jaws' was a phenomenon."

Benchley has no idea if "The Deep" will be one, too.

"The Deep" will be released in the United States this week.

Associated Press.

Peter Benchley, who learned to live with consequences.

Directed by Peter Yates and filmed in Bermuda, the Virgin Islands and Australia, the movie centers on the married couple whose scuba diving off the shores of Bermuda entangles them with murderous Bermudian drug dealers as the couple is forced to probe the ocean for a fortune in morphine ampules.

"The Bermuda government thought the book was unfair to blacks, politicians and the government," Benchley said, "but the people loved it. They're also not too happy about having people know that there are about 300 ships sunk off Bermuda's coast, and some of them carried ampules of morphine."

Benchley had a brush with customs when he tried to bring a few of those capsules back to the United States last summer. He had salvaged the vials from the wreck of the Constellation, a ship well known to Bermuda divers.

"I got busted," he remembered, going into an imitation of the customs man. "I told them the morphine inside was dead, that it had been under water, but they tested it and it turned the test fluid black. It was pure morphine. I was arrested, and it was in all the local papers. They even body-searched the crew of 'The Deep' when they came back, too.'

There was no real problem. Benchley was released at the airport.

"The Deep" stars Nick Nolte of "Rich Man, Poor Man" fame as the husband, Robert Shaw as the salty diving pro who helps him fight the drug dealers and Lou Gossett as the Bermudian drug baron. At the Benchley household, the consensus had been to cast Lindsay Wagner in the female lead, but she lost out to Jacqueline Bisset.

Using Trips

Off and on over the seven years before the publication of "The Deep," Benchley had been using his trips to Bermuda to absorb facts about sunken ships, islanders and diving.

Some 190,000 hardcover copies of the book have been sold, and on April 6 bookstores were bombarded with 1.2 million paperback versions of the same. Accurate sales tallies for "Jaws" are in publishing limbo, but at last count over 230,000 hardcovers and 5.5 million paperbacks were out.

Benchley estimates that if he hadn't finished writing "The Deep" "reasonably quickly" after "Jaws," the pressure to better his success would have been tremendous. Now, when he writes, he said that he does not consciously consider the movie possibilities of the material, despite the fact that "Jaws," with $195 million in worldwide film rentals, has become the biggest money-making movie of all time.

He has no connection or concern with the sequel to "Jaws," which is being filmed without his participation.

He refuses to be specific about how much "Jaws" has earned him, except to say that it has made him rich.

PEOPLE: *Topless Zulu Women Shake Up Heathrow*

Passengers at London's Heathrow Airport Saturday gasped as topless women, warriors in loincloths and a witch doctor danced among them and along the corridors after getting off a plane. They were Zulus arriving to perform "Umbatha," a Zulu adaptation of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," which will tour the British provinces before coming to London's Old Vic next month.

Witch doctor Shezi Molalose said that he travels with the company to drive evil spirits away from the performers. "I do not appear in the play, but I am a very important part of the company. Things could go wrong if I was not around," he said. "By throwing bones and shells, I go into a trance and receive messages from another world to protect the cast."

* * *

As summer returns to the Scottish Highlands, so have the searchers returned to Loch Ness in their quest for the monster alleged to dwell there. This year's expedition, sopnsored by the Boston-based Academy of Applied Science, will use computer-operated underwater cameras to monitor the waters for any sign of large creatures. Divers also will be sent down to inspect objects located during last year's sonar reconnaissance.

* * *

The trial of Keith Richard, the lead guitarist of the Rolling Stones rock group, on drug charges has been postponed in Toronto because Richard has changed lawyers. He is charged with possession of heroin for the purpose of selling it and with possession of cocaine. Last week Richard, free on $25,000 bail, won a judge's ruling that a police warrant used to search his hotel room for the drugs was invalid.

* * *

Dissatisfied with the "distorted education" they claim their children receive in public schools, Ku Klux Klan leaders in Kentucky have formed a study program for them—the Junior Klan. Sherman Adams, grand dragon of Kentucky Klansmen, cited national studies and recent television programs which he says show that public schools "just aren't doing the job.

"What we're interested in is children being taught the truth," Adams said. "We don't want our kids brainwashed. About a week ago, a daughter of mine came home with a book in social studies. It was straight out... malicious lies. They have distorted things, like things about the Klan. We're teaching at Junior Klan things you won't find in history books. We're not trying to make racists. We teach them the difference in race, in interracial mixing. We don't believe in it. It is not just a hate school for youngsters."

The Junior Klan is open to white children between the ages of 8 and 18, who are taught "history and not the dis views that you have in a books. Like the Klan ir history books, they say we'r We teach them that's not

Adams said the childrer robes "just like their father the patches aren't the san

* * *

At Havre de Grace, Md., Lowe was riding in a bus day when a sniper's bullet ed the window, struck her lower lip and was stopped teeth. She could have been ly wounded, investigators her mouth had been open

Maryland State Police sa a sniper fired at the char carrying 49 persons, senior c to a bowling tournament, a eight .22-cal. bullets stru bus. The bullets entered t through the roof and w Two passengers were inj flying glass.

* * *

A newly formed orga plans to provide "autho no-nonsense" information flying saucers, its co-ch says. "The primary source formation on UFOs [unid flying objects] has been ganization of UFO-buffs eager to believe that som reports can only be expla terms of extraterrestrial ships, or even more exot nomena," Paul Kurtz said. "As a result, the public news media have been exp only one side of the iss nonsense side."

The group is called th Subcommittee of the Cor for the Scientific Investiga Claims of the Paranormal is part of the American H Association. Kurtz said th will fill the void left wh U.S. Air Force disconti vestigating UFO reports The Air Force concluded was no evidence of vi spacecraft from other pl

* * *

Former Secretary of Henry Kissinger has told don newspaper that his public service left him i debt, so he sees nothing with receiving large sums memoirs. "I think one consider that I was de debt when I left office as of public service," Kissing in an interview publishe day in the London O "Even now, a considerable of my income has to providing personal secur myself, which doesn't aff style of life."

Kissinger has signed tract with Little, Brown to publish his memoirs a the National Broadcasting appear on one news spec nually and to serve as consultant. Although the no announcement of hi sources said that Kissinge receive an estimated $2 mi advance from Little, Brow

—SAMUEL JUS

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